

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS DOMINICA'S ADMISSION TO UN

OW071341Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council today decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Commonwealth of Dominica be admitted to membership in the United Nations upon the application of the newly-independent state.

The Commonwealth of Dominica is a country in West Indies area with 750 square kilometers' territory and 76,000 population. It became fully independent on November 3.

At a meeting deliberating the application this afternoon, representatives of Security Council member states and representatives of El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados welcomed the application of Dominica and expressed their rejoicing at its independence.

In his speech, Permanent Chinese Representative Chen Chu congratulated the Commonwealth of Dominica and its people on their brilliant victory of attaining national independence. He stated that the Chinese people sincerely wish them new successes in their just cause of defending national independence, developing their country and safeguarding the peace and security in the Caribbean area.

UNITED STATES

PRC 'HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP' APPEALS TO PRESIDENT CARTER

OW080233Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (AFP)--A Chinese "human rights group" launched a poster appeal last night to United States President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. Congress to "pay attention to the state of human rights in China".

The two-page poster on Peking's "democracy wall" did not last long. Headed "Communication From a Citizen to the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter" and signed "A Human Rights Group", the poster was read just before midnight by two Western diplomats.

At dawn today the poster had disappeared without trace and already during the night passers-by had added such comments as "You should be ashamed to talk like that" or "Are you really Chinese?"

This open letter to Jimmy Carter asked him to intercede not only for such well-known figures as the Soviet dissidents Sakharov, Sharansky or Ginsberg and against "ineffectual oppression" but against the "successful oppression" in China where voicing a controversial opinion can lead even to execution. The full text of the big character poster read:

"A communication from a citizen to the president of the United States, Jimmy Carter: Your speech yesterday, human rights is the soul of American foreign policy, has moved the conscience of the world. As Chinese citizens we think that truth is universal and that the soul of mankind, human rights, is not limited by national boundaries, geography or borders. On this small planet on which we all live there are people of different languages and cultures. But the demand for human rights is common to all.

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"Your concern for and sympathy with Sakharov, Sharanskiy, Ginsberg and (name unclear) was very moving but we think that you should not only show concern for the fate of Sakharov and that sort of internationally famous person because people are already sympathetic towards them.

"At the same time we think you should not only protest against ineffectual oppression you should even more so protest against successful oppression because successful oppression is even more fearful and detestable.

"In a country which regards Marxism as a new religion and uses oppressive methods in the name of the proletariat, any citizen who expresses a different opinion can be arrested, imprisoned, punished or sent into exile and even executed. It can happen to any citizen that he can be cruelly harmed and oppressed in a political movement about which he knows nothing and so on and so forth.

"We should like to ask you to pay attention to the state of human rights in China. In the process towards industrialization in China we want also to accelerate China's movement toward a positive and effective human rights policy because up until now the human rights situation in China does not compare with the rest of the world.

"China is a quarter of mankind. The Chinese people do not want to repeat the tragic life of the Soviet people in the Gulag Archipelago. This will be a real test for your promise on human rights, about which you as representative of America have said so much in praise".

"Lastly we appeal to the United States Congress to pass a bill making the cause of human rights opened up by President Carter and America an American national policy.

"We earnestly request the American people to value highly the freedom which their ancestors struggled to win. Freedom is the most precious thing. Don't give up faith in yourselves, persevere to the end.

"President Carter, the cause which you have opened up for the whole world is the cause of struggling for basic rights for humanity. You have already done fairly well but all these people in the world who thirst for basic human rights have reason to demand of you that you do even better. Are you really exerting yourself? Why not the best?

"We send our greetings to the great, free American people. Regards to your wife and children. December 7, 1978. The Human Rights Group."

KISSINGER NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS NOTED

OW071238Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--"Detente, properly conceived, is a necessity", but it "must not lull us into complacency, slackened defense efforts"; "otherwise detente will turn into appeasement," said former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in a recent interview with NEWSWEEK, according to a report from New York.

Kissinger said, "We cannot accept the proposition that the Soviet Union has the right of unlimited intervention, directly or by proxy, in every part of the world while in the name of relaxation of tensions we do not react."

The advanced December 11th issue of the NEWSWEEK carries the Kissinger interview, which covers a number of problems in U.S. diplomacy.

Referring to the challenge facing the United States in Angola and Ethiopia, he said, "that sequence shook confidence in us not only in Africa but also in the Middle East." He continued, "Russia has engaged in a massive buildup of its military forces which, if projected into the 1980s and unmatched by the West, is bound to create a grave political weakness. This, in turn, is bound to be translated into political benefits for the Soviets." He held that the Soviet Union will certainly press to the limits of its geopolitical strength, and "it's our responsibility to create the necessary counterweights."

It cannot be accepted that the Soviet Union sends its planes to Cuba to free Cuban planes for service in Africa or other trouble spots, he said, adding, "We cannot permit a gradual expansion by proxy forces which are being freed for overseas service by the redeployment of Soviet forces."

Referring to NATO's defence, he admitted that for the greater part of the post-World War II period "We could defend most threatened areas by our nuclear superiority... for a variety of reasons, that superiority has eroded.... That means that we and our allies must have a capacity for regional defense inside and outside the NATO area. If we don't develop this, then in the 1980s we are going to pay a very serious price."

Kissinger said that Leonid Brezhnev's latest "hands off Iran" warning to the United States was "gratuitous and provocative." He commented that "Our own answer was not very strong. I don't think it came across as a ringing affirmation of a commitment to a country that is so vital to us or as a warning to the Soviets not to meddle in Iranian affairs. It almost sounded as if we were declaring Iran an area of neutrality."

The NEWSWEEK correspondent asked: Do you believe that Moscow plans to acquire control over West Europe's twin jugulars in the Persian Gulf and Southern Africa in order to induce reflexes of appeasement and the neutralization of West Europe?

Replying to the above question, Kissinger said, "Basic Soviet strategy is to achieve a maximum degree of influence and the gradual reduction of our own world position. The Soviets are very good at accumulating power, and power, in turn, creates its own reality. Therefore, the long-term impact may well be what you describe."

SOVIET UNION

USSR CONDEMNED FOR SUPPLYING MIG-23S TO SRV, CUBA

OW072037Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has supplied Cuba and Vietnam with MIG-23 aircraft out of its strategic need for seeking world hegemony, notes an article published in the Portuguese journal UNIDADE POPULAR on November 30.

The article points out that the Kremlin has equipped Cuba and Vietnam with such sophisticated aircraft "because Cuba has faithfully and energetically seized strategic positions in Africa and the Middle East on its behalf, a thing which Moscow was unable, and thought unfit, to do itself. Cuba, therefore has won its support and reward. Vietnam has been chosen for the same reason. In fact, in unleashing the war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities intended to overwhelm Kampuchea and realize their fond dream of the 'Indochina federation'.

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They have thus served as a Soviet outpost for seeking hegemony and domination over Asia. The Vietnamese regional hegemonists require the protection of Russian social-imperialists. Similarly, the Russian social-imperialists want Vietnam to serve as their tool for invasion and domination of Southeast Asia. This is the essence of the recent Soviet-Vietnamese 'treaty of friendship and cooperation' and the reason why the Soviet Union is supplying Vietnam with large amounts of military materiel including MIG-23 aircraft."

In conclusion, the article says that stepping up its worldwide offensive Russian social-imperialism is buying over mercenaries throughout the world as its tool of aggression and expansion. It has made use of Cuba in Africa and it is now making use of Vietnam in Southeast Asia.

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS DENOUNCE USSR-SRV TREATY

OW072040Y Peking NCNA in English 2017 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--"The formation of the Soviet-Vietnamese military bloc has made Vietnam more ambitious for building a 'regional hegemony'," says an article carried in the December issue of the JOURNALISTS LEAGUE BULLETIN organ of the Japanese Journalists League.

The article adds, "This has brought not only Kampuchea, that is fighting with Vietnam, but also other nations in Southeast Asia on a high alert."

After listing the military contents in the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, the article says, "The ASEAN countries have not forgotten the fact that Vietnam have all along dreamed of realizing a Vietnam-run neutralization of Southeast Asia. They also know clearly the aim of the Soviet Union in calling upon Southeast Asian nations to establish an 'Asian collective security system'."

The article says, "Kampuchea, a small country, has raised the banner of revolt and shattered Vietnam's fond dream of establishing 'Indochina federation.'" "In history, the Kampuchean people had suffered from Vietnam's territorial invasion and national oppression. After liberation, they have resolutely embarked on the broad road of independence and territorial integrity."

It goes on to say, "The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is a newly-laid mine in Asia. As Kampuchean Prime Minister Pol Pot predicted, if Kampuchea is annexed, Southeast Asia will face the danger of Soviet-Vietnamese expansion and domination."

NORTH ASIA

OHIRA ELECTED JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER, FORMS CABINET

OW071330Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--President of the Liberal Democratic Party Masayoshi Ohira was elected new prime minister of the Japanese Government at the plenary session of the House of Representatives this afternoon. During the prime minister election of the Japanese Diet's Lower House, Ohira obtained 254 votes, more than half of the total of 491 votes.

New Cabinet Members Listed

OW072104Y Peking NCNA in English 2042 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--A new cabinet with Masayoshi Ohira as prime minister was formed here this evening.

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The new cabinet includes Justice Minister Yoshimi Furui, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Finance Minister Ippei Kaneko, Education Minister Yosaburo Naito, International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki, Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama, Director General of the Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita, Chief Cabinet Secretary Rokusuke Tanaka and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Tokusaburo Kosaka.

The Fukuda cabinet tendered its resignation yesterday morning. An ad hoc session of the Japanese Diet opened yesterday afternoon. But due to confrontation within the Liberal Democratic Party on the selection of its secretary general, the election of its secretary general, the election of prime minister was postponed to 17:00 hours today. Masayoshi Ohira was formally elected prime minister by a majority vote in both houses.

Earlier today, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had elected its leading body. Besides President Masoyoshi Ohira, Kunikichi Saito was elected secretary general, Tadao Kuraisi chairman of the Executive Council and Toshio Komoto chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA CITES WESTERN NEWS AGENCIES ON SRV ATTACK ON CAMBODIAN TOWN

OWO72050Y Peking NCNA in English 2037 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese expansionists, while creating a puppet organization in Kampuchea, are stepping up their armed attacks on Kampuchea, according to Western press reports.

A REUTER dispatch from Bangkok today said, "Western diplomatic sources here say large numbers of Vietnamese troops are pushing beyond border towns in the Fish Hook salient that juts into southern Vietnam." It added, "Western diplomatic sources who reported the movement of Vietnamese forces said they could be heading in the direction of Kratis, a Mekong River port controlling communications between Phnom Penh and the northeast."

REUTER yesterday quoted informed sources in Bangkok as saying: "Vietnamese troops, backed by intensive air support and bombing, are expanding beyond the towns of Snoul and Mimot in the Fish Hook." AFP also quoted Thai intelligence sources as saying yesterday: The Vietnamese were now accompanied by detachments of Cambodian guerrillas "to give the semblance of legality" to their advance in Cambodia.

Western news agencies also reported that the Vietnamese aggression had met with strong resistance by the Kampuchean people and army, and the morale and combat capabilities of the Vietnamese army had (?greatly) dropped off. An AP dispatch from Bangkok on December 5 said Indochina experts pointed out that "the South Vietnamese have shown reluctance to be drafted for another war and desertion rates are high." It said, "In some units, the desertion rate is 100 percent, a Bangkok analyst noted recently."

WESTERN PRESS CITED ON NEW CAMBODIAN FRONT

OWO71930Y Peking NCNA in English 1745 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vietnam's creation of the puppet organization, "The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUPNS)", and its wanton aggression against Kampuchea have caused anxiety among ASEAN countries, according to Western news agency reports.

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Quoting an article in the Thai newspaper Bangkok POST yesterday, AFP said: "The Vietnamese threat to Cambodian capital Phnom Penh might lead the heads of government of the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries to hold a summit meeting in the near future." In a separate dispatch on the same day, AFP reported: "In Bangkok there was anxiety among government officials at the possibility that a new Vietnamese-controlled government could be set up in Phnom Penh." "According to the Bangkok press Hanoi's ultimate aim is the operation of an Indochinese federation under its control. Such a federation if it came into being would be some 50 million strong and share a 1,600 kilometre (1,000 mile) border with Thailand. Given this, Thai nervousness is not hard to understand, diplomats here said."

According to an UPI dispatch from Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian newspaper NEW STRAITS TIMES carried an editorial yesterday entitled "Ominous Signs" commenting on Vietnam's creation of the "front". The editorial pointed out: "The spectacle of two Southeast Asian neighbours locked in a struggle with little hope of settlement can be of no comfort to other nations in the region despite the difference in ideology."

SWISS JOURNAL, AUSTRALIAN PAPER QUOTED ON SRV THREAT

Swiss M-L Journal

OW071934Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--"Hanoi is using every means at its disposal to conquer Democratic Kampuchea so as to establish a so-called 'Indochina federation'," says an article in the latest issue of OCTOBRE, organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist).

Once the aim is achieved, Hanoi would try to gain hegemony over the whole of Southeast Asia, the article continues. "This is the underlying cause for the conflict and instability of the region, and there is no use for the Vietnamese expansionist to deny."

The article notes that it is the Vietnamese troops that have invaded Kampuchean territory. In spite of their defeats and losses, the Vietnamese expansionists have never given up their designs to conquer Kampuchea. "Today, Vietnam is neither a revolutionary, socialist state nor a non-aligned country. It has become part of the economic, political and military system of Soviet social-imperialism," the article says. It goes on to say that the Soviet Union wants to lord it over Southeast Asia, "to plunder the resources there, control the passage linking the Pacific and Indian oceans and seize more footholds in its rivalry with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony."

The article criticizes the Vietnamese leaders and their masters in Moscow for their fraudulent diplomatic manoeuvres for "detente and peace" in Southeast Asia. Their aim is "to lull the vigilance of the Southeast Asian countries and people over their borders," it says. But the Kampuchean people led by the Communist Party of Kampuchea "are determined to defend their national independence and sovereignty. They will never allow the Vietnamese expansionists and Soviet social-imperialists to include Kampuchea in the 'Indochina federation.' The struggle of Democratic Kampuchea against invasion by Vietnam and the Soviet Union constitutes a formidable obstacle in the way of Soviet social-imperialist expansion in Southeast Asia which forms part of Soviet manoeuvring for world domination. The struggle of Democratic Kampuchea helps to thwart the Soviet social-imperialists' global strategy," says the article.

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Sidney MORNING HERALD

OW071932Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Hanoi wants to bring down the Phnom Penh government and replace it with one amenable to the Vietnamese, says Sydney MORNING HERALD editorially today.

Commenting on the appearance of a "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" supported by Vietnam, the paper notes that this "confirms the warnings of Peking and Phnom Penh that, come the dry season, Hanoi planned a major offensive in Kampuchea under cover of a puppet rebel government" and with the veteran divisions of the Vietnamese army put in action. "No matter what strategy emerges, there can be little doubt about Hanoi's objective," the paper warns. "It wants to bring down the Phnom Penh government and replace it with one amenable to Hanoi" to give Vietnam hegemony over Indochina.

The expansionist, immediate intention is to consolidate the so-called "liberated area" as a base for future operations. But Hanoi's offensive "would wreck whatever gains Hanoi made in its recent diplomacy to reassure the ASEAN countries about its peaceful intentions," the paper adds. It recalls that only last month "Vietnam and Russia signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation which includes an article calling for immediate consultation if either country is attacked or threatened by attack. Southeast Asia faces a real prospect of a widely unsettling war of attrition, the paper says.

ASIAN GAMES DEMONSTRATE ASIAN 'SOLIDARITY'

OW072002Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Bangkok, capital of Thailand, is a beehive of activity with the arrival of some 4,000 sportsmen and officials for the 8th Asian Games December 9-20.

An atmosphere of friendship and warm feelings prevails in this tropical city. Flags of the member countries and regions of the Asian Games Federation flutter in the breeze and eye-catching streamers and billboards inscribed with "Welcome To the 8th Asian Games" are seen here and there--at the Don Muang International Airport, along the route to the city proper, in hotels and stadiums. Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Japan, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and host Thailand are represented by large teams each numbering anywhere between two and three hundred. Bangladesh, Pakistan and Hong Kong also sent in big teams.

Thailand's Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapaya, president of the Asian Games Federation Executive Committee, termed the record participation "a manifestation of Asian solidarity." He told HSINHUA the Asian people are more united than ever before. When Thailand was asked at short notice to host the 8th Asian early this year, he recalled, many Asian countries came to her aid, offering sports equipment and monetary contributions.

Another sign of Asian solidarity is that most nations have fielded their first-string track and field teams in defiance of whatever the International Amateur Athletics Federation threatened to do. Thong Boh Nyen, secretary-general of the Malaysian Olympic Committee, spoke the mind of many when he said on his arrival, "Asian solidarity is more important to us. The IAAF threatened sanction. Sanction is temporary, but Asian solidarity is for ever.

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At pre-games training sessions athletes from different parts of Asia mixed, chatting and exchanging jokes. When Chinese and Thai track and field competitors met at the national sports complex during a training session yesterday morning, they chatted and compared notes as old friends. Suchart Jairsuraparb, Thailand's 100-metre gold medal prospect, talked with Chinese sprinter Yuan Kuo-chiang in Cantonese. Suchart remarked that Asians should join forces in defending Asia's rights and interests and must not bow before others' threat.

It is precisely for the purpose of Asian solidarity and a sound development of sports in Asia that the Asian Games Federation (AGF) Council meeting has approved the plan to form a supreme sports council for Asia. A committee has been appointed to work out a council constitution. Committee Chairman S.S. Dhillon of Singapore told reporters the projected supreme sports council will do sports in Asia a work of good. "We have come to make friends, that's the main aim of our participation in the 8th Asian Games," stressed Prince Fahd ibn Sultan Abd al-Aziz, head of the Saudi Arabian delegation, at a press conference last night.

Japan's acting delegation leader Minoru Anzai was quick to respond, "We have brought along our best athletes in all the 19 sports. Our boys and girls will try to produce their best performances. This is the friendship and solidarity we offer to Asia."

NCNA REPORTS ON THAI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW071948Y Peking NCNA in English 0746 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Some 100,000 people gathered at the Phramane ground of Bangkok today to celebrate the national day of Thailand.

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan addressed the meeting which was attended by the entire cabinet and the high ranking officers of the three services. Colourful concerts and sport events were held in Bangkok and other cities to mark the occasion.

On December 3, King Bhumibol Adulyadej took the salute at a military parade which was part of the national day celebrations.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANILA

OW071919Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade Li Chiang arrived here this afternoon to pay a friendly visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine Government. The Chinese minister and his seven-member party were welcomed at the airport by Troadio T. Quiazon, minister of trade, and Vicente Paterno, minister of industry. Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Hsin-jen was also present at the airport.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS HONG KONG PERSONALITY

OW071949Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this evening met and feted Mr. Richard Charles Lee, a prominent figure from Hong Kong, and his party. They had a cordial conversation.

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Present on the occasion were Lin Hsiu-te, deputy director of the State Council Office in Charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs; and Lu Hsu-chang, director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China, which is host to Mr. Lee's party. The guests arrived yesterday on a visit.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS INDIAN DELEGATION

OW081027Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Hsiao Han, Chinese minister of coal industry, this morning met with an Indian mining delegation led by S. Bagchi, chairman of the Indian National Committee to the World Mining Congress and director of the Central Mining Research Station.

Before arriving in Peking on November 27, the Indian friends travelled to Fushun, Shenyang, Shanghai, Hangchow and Tatung. They are going to leave here for home tomorrow morning.

EUROPE

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS CALL FOR STRONG MILITARY

OW072222Y Peking NCNA in English 2025 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--NATO's defence strength should be enhanced to cope with growing military pressure of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact on Europe. This was unanimously emphasized by defence ministers of NATO member states at the two-day winter session ending here today.

A communique issued at the end of the session says, "ministers reiterated their concern at the growing military capabilities of the Warsaw Pact, in which emphasis continues to be placed on maintaining and improving a force posture which would permit offensive operations with little military preparation at a time and place of its own choosing."

The communique points out that "the Soviet forces already exceed those required for defensive purposes" and the Soviet "global military capabilities" have been enhanced. The Soviet Union continues to allocate between 11-13 percent of its gross national product to military purposes, and that in the present decade Soviet defence spending has risen in real terms by an estimated average of 4-5 percent a year at a rate higher than the growth in the economy.

The communique states, "ministers also expressed their concern at the continuing strengthening, despite the long-standing restraint shown by NATO in this field, of Soviet nuclear capabilities facing the alliance, particularly in their longer range systems. These developments include the introduction of the SS20 mobile intermediate-range ballistic missile with multiple warheads and the Backfire bomber, systems capable of striking targets in the whole of Europe and beyond from locations also far in the interior of the Soviet Union. These developments require close attention within the alliance, with due regard to all factors of importance in this context."

A similar state of affairs was mentioned by General Zeiner Gundersen, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, in a report on the military situation at the session on December 5. He said that the gap between NATO's capabilities and those of the Warsaw Pact remains--indeed it has widened over recent years and continues to do so.

But there is no sign that the Soviets intend to slow down their expansion in the fields of theatre nuclear forces and general purpose forces. "NATO must watch closely to ensure that the overall disparity does not increase through lack of determination or becomes crippling in some specific area. If this were to occur our deterrent strategy could come into doubt," he said.

Recalling the military situation in 1978, defence ministers noted with satisfaction that there had been some significant improvements in the quantity and effectiveness of NATO's defence capabilities for all three services. But they expressed their concern that in a number of areas serious deficiencies persisted.

They reaffirmed that "in the absence of equitable arms control and disarmament agreements, a satisfactory balance in strategic, theatre nuclear and conventional terms could only be assured by greater efforts to modernize and strengthen the military capacity of the alliance." They reaffirmed their intention to adjust their financial plans for defence in accordance with the aim of an annual increase in defence expenditure in the region of three percent in real terms.

The defence ministers approved a plan to set up an airborne warning system. The system which will cost 1.8 billion U.S. dollars and begin in 1982 will be the first major military system owned by NATO headquarters. The decision is "a great step forward, not only in the alliance's ability to defend itself, but as a sign of the alliance's determination and effectiveness," U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said.

Defence ministers discussed and rejected a proposal made last week in Vienna talks from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact for freezing troop strength in central Europe. They reaffirmed that until such time as it proved possible to achieve a satisfactory military balance at lower levels of forces through realistic and verifiable force reduction agreements, NATO "would continue to devote all the resources necessary to modernize and strengthen their own forces to the extent required for deterrence and defense".

An annual winter conference of foreign ministers of NATO member countries will follow the defence ministers conference on December 7 and 8.

WEST EUROPEAN GROUPS CONDEMN SOVIET HEGEMONISM

OW081024Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--A joint statement issued by West European anti-hegemonist movements calls for political, economic and military union in Europe to fight against Soviet hegemonism. "The imperialist policy of the Soviet Union has actually made that country the most dangerous superpower," the joint statement notes.

The statement was issued at the end of the first conference of anti-hegemonist movements of Europe held here recently on the initiative of the Belgian movement for independence against the two superpowers. The conference was also attended by delegates of the movement for independence and liberty of France, the editorial board of LIBERATION magazine of West Berlin, and the West German movement for independence and unity against superpowers.

The conference reviewed international developments and discussed the two superpowers' hegemonism and the danger of a third world war resulting from their rivalry.

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The joint statement says, "In the fight for world hegemony with its U.S. rival, the Soviet Union is using the same methods--economic penetration, political coup, diplomatic manoeuvring, military expansion, etc.³ Russia's military potential poses a direct threat to the national independence of European countries, which are subject to military invasion or in danger of being Finlandized," the statement adds. It urges the broadest possible union against Soviet political manoeuvring and stresses the need to achieve political, economic and military union in Europe, to form a European defence community independent of the U.S. superpower and to develop harmonious and cooperative relations with the Third World on the basis of equality.

ICELANDIC-DANISH CP STATEMENT ATTACKS SOVIET UNION

OW080012Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--"With its offensive position the Soviet Union is the most dangerous superpower and the main probable source of a war," says a joint statement issued at the end of the meeting held in Copenhagen recently by the representatives of the Icelandic Communist League of Union (M-L) and the Communist Workers' Party of Denmark, according to the Danish newspaper ARBEJDERAVISEN.

Signed by Ari T. Gudmundsson, chairman of the Central Committee of the Icelandic Communist League of Union (M-L), and Benito Scocozza, chairman of the Communist Workers' Party of Denmark, the joint statement notes, "The sharpened rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is increasing the danger of a new world war. With its offensive position the Soviet Union is the most dangerous superpower and the main probably source of a war." It continues, "Therefore it is more important than ever before to establish a broad front against the two superpowers." "The Third World is the main force in the struggle against the superpowers," it adds. It goes on to say, "the rivalry of the superpowers also constitutes a direct threat to the Nordic countries. The Soviet Union is against the Nordic countries through its steady provocations."

It points out that "the Icelandic Communist League of Union (M-L) and the Danish Workers' Party dissociate themselves from the Soviet supported Vietnamese aggression against Democratic Kampuchea" and will fight for the defence of Kampuchea. It says that both sides have been satisfied with the cooperation between the two organizations in recent years. They will apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought according to the particular case of their countries, the statement adds. It concludes, the two organizations will continue to strengthen the common struggle against the superpowers, imperialism and the world war and promote the struggle against the monopolistic capitalism and the struggle for peace, socialism and communism.

DANISH EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW071922Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Mrs. Ritt Bjerregaard, Danish Minister of Education, and six others in her party arrived here by air today for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. They were greeted at the airport by Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao and Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen and Mrs. Mortensen.

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SWEDISH INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS PEKING FOR HOME

OW071924Y Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Swedish minister of industry, Erik Huss, and his party left here for home by air today. ~~They were seen off by Ma I, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.~~

During his stay in Peking, Minister Huss had meetings with Chinese minister of metallurgical industry, Tang Ko; vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Ku Ming; vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Chiang Ming; and vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, Chi Tien. They had friendly discussions on Sino-Swedish cooperation in industry, science and technology.

PRC STATE COUNCIL GREET'S ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071727Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania--Tirana:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation, in the name of the Chinese people, we send warm greetings to the Albanian people. May the friendship between the peoples of China and Albania develop.

[signed] The Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress

The PRC State Council Peking, 28 November 1978

UK TRADE SECRETARY HOSTS RECEPTION FOR PRC MINISTER

OW080210Y Peking NCNA in English 0134 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] London, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--British Secretary of State for Trade John Smith played host at a reception given by the British Government here this evening in honour of Lu Tung, minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building and head of a Chinese delegation of aviation industry.

Frederick Mulley, secretary of state for defence, other officials and a number of leading British industrialists attended the reception. Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ko Hua was also present.

The Chinese delegation arrived here this morning after its visits to West Germany and France. It was met at the airport by Michael Meacher, parliamentary under secretary of state for trade, and Chinese Ambassador Ko Hua.

FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW080220Y Peking NCNA in English 0138 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--French Senate President Alain Poher received here today the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Chu Tu-nan.

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After the reception, the vice president of the Senate, Maurice Schumann, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

Present on the occasion were D'Harcourt, president of the France-China Friendship Group of the National Assembly; Gissinger, vice-president of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; and Irene de Lipkowski, Regis Bergeron, Maurice Monge and Helene Marchisio, leading members of the France-China Friendship Society.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPT ARRESTS BULGARIAN EMBASSY PERSONNEL

OW052126Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Some staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy here were arrested by Egyptian police for interrogation yesterday in accordance with the instructions of President Anwar as-Sadat, the press here reported today. The police also seized some fire-arms from the embassy.

On the night of December 2, the Bulgarian Embassy personnel beat up an Egyptian woman and her two daughters, forcing them to leave their home in the building the embassy had bought. When the people nearby went to rescue the three Egyptians and reason with the embassy personnel, the Bulgarians fired into the air to threaten them.

Egyptian authorities demanded that the Bulgarian Embassy turn out its fire-arms to facilitate investigation. As their demand was turned down, President as-Sadat had to order the police to take action to enforce law and protect the dignity of Egyptian citizens within their own country.

According to a report of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY today, a Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov sent a note to the Egyptian Embassy in Sofia, saying that the Bulgarian Government had decided to recall its ambassador to Egypt and all diplomatic personnel of the Bulgarian Embassy there and asked the Egyptian Ambassador to Bulgaria and all Egyptian diplomatic personnel to leave Bulgaria within three days.

Severs Diplomatic Relations

OW052128Y Peking NCNA in English 2012 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Egyptian Government decided today to sever diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, according to a MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY report. The Egyptian decision was taken after the Bulgarian Government had recalled its ambassador and all diplomats of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, and asked the Egyptian ambassador and all Egyptian diplomats in Sofia to leave Bulgaria within three days.

NIGER PRESIDENT FETES PRC'S CHI PENG-FEI

OW70746Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Niamey, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of Niger Lieutenant Colonel and Mme. Seyni Kountche this evening gave a reception for Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress.

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The reception was preceded by a second round of meeting between the two leaders at the government guest house, the Green Villa. When President Kountche arrived, he was met at the entrance by Vice-Chairman Chi. The talks focussed on issues of common interest.

The reception was held at the elegant white-green presidential palace. Present were ~~SMC members, military leaders, government ministers and the diplomatic corps.~~ Among the Chinese guests were Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chi-kuang and Ambassador Hsieh Ko-hsi. To make the guests feel at home, tapes of Chinese songs and Peking Opera were played.

During the day, the third one in the country, Vice-Chairman Chi and his party visited the national museum and the solar energy office. Yesterday afternoon, Vice-Chairman Chi visited the Saga and Kolo reclamation areas where Chinese agro-technical teams are helping build irrigation projects, while Mme. Hsu Han-ping paid a courtesy call on Mme. Kountche.

A soiree was given by Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture B. Manga in honor of Chi Peng-fei and his party, who watched the colourful and dynamic African dances in the company of acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M. Sala.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NCNA COMMENTARY ON DEPLOYMENT OF MIG 23'S IN CUBA

OW080844Y Peking NCNA in English 0802 GMT 8 Dec 78 OW

[Commentary: "Why Are MIG-23s in Cuba?"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA correspondent)--Nine of the MIG-23's secretly shipped by the Kremlin to Cuba made their first public demonstration appearance on December 2 when they roared past the military parade on Cuba's "Armed Forces Day". News of the presence of this type of Soviet attack aircraft "shocked" and "disturbed" top U.S. officials and the American public. The aircraft is regarded as a "threat" to the security of their country. Aleksey Kosygin has claimed, however, that these planes were sent to Cuba purely for "defence" purposes. Fidel Castro, too, declared that "the aircraft in question possess only defensive, not offensive capability."

What does all this mean?

An AFP dispatch datelined Washington, November 17 said: "U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown has gone on record as saying that the new MIG-23s have a range and carrying potential far in excess of their predecessors and could effectively be equipped with tactical nuclear weapons."

It is noted in the U.S. press that the MIG-23 has a range of 1,200 miles and that their base in Cuba is only 90 miles away from the shore of the United States. "The planes could raid U.S. bases in the south, and in an all-out holocaust, they could even fly suicide missions as far away as Washington." (NEWSWEEK, November 27). An article in the Washington POST on November 15 said that the MIG-23 aircraft now in Cuba are "of the type now deployed in Europe for nuclear attack against NATO". It added that "indeed, the shrewdest analysts here are hard put to explain the surreptitious deployments of the MIG-23 in terms other than Soviet muscle-flexing, mixed with deterrence."

According to U.S. Senator Sam Nunn, Mikhail Kozlov, first deputy chief of general staff of the Soviet armed forces, assured him during his visit to the Soviet Union that Cuba's MIG-23s are not outfitted to carry nuclear bombs. Nunn quoted Kozlov as saying that Moscow will not equip Cuba or any other ally with nuclear arms. But NEWSWEEK reported in its November 27 issue that "the U.S. learned last April that the MIG-23s were in Cuba, but thought at first that they were interceptors. Only later did analysts discover that two or three of the planes were attack models, equipped with wing and fuselage bomb pylons."

Another U.S. senator, Richard Schweiker, pointed out, "It is difficult for U.S. intelligence to confirm Soviet assurances (that) the Cuban MIGs are not nuclear weapons, because only minor modifications are required to make them nuclear-capable."

The New York TIMES in its editorial on November 20 described the Soviet assertions about the MIG-23s in Cuba as "empty assurances".

Now, the question is why did the Kremlin decide to deploy MIG-23s in Cuba? The answer is that the decision was dictated by the Kremlin's global strategic requirements.

To play the tyrant, the Soviet social-imperialists have for many years seized strategic positions in many parts of the world. Cuba is a firm Soviet stronghold in the Western Hemisphere and occupies an important position in the Soviet strategic chess-board. Cuba, the biggest island country in the Caribbean, is a mere 90 miles away from the North American continent and close to Latin America in the south. In particular, it faces squarely the strategic path of the Panama Canal. The Soviet Union generously spends billions of dollars annually to dominate and manage this country. It uses Cuba as a springboard for infiltration and expansion in Latin American countries and as a tool of aggression against Africa. Moreover, Cuba is an ideal military base from which to threaten the United States. In 1962 the Soviet Union attempted to deploy offensive missiles in Cuba. In 1970 it tried to build submarine bases there and was only stopped when the U.S. adopted a firm attitude.

The New York TIMES pointed out recently that the presence of the Soviet MIG-23s in Cuba is a "challenge" to the United States. However, this is not the only occasion that the Soviet Union has challenged the U.S. from its very front door. Not long ago, a U.S. Pentagon spokesman stated: "The move of the MIGs into Cuba has coincided with the presence of a mixed Soviet-Cuban naval task force (equipped with guided missiles--editor) in the Caribbean." This indicates that the military deployment of the Soviet Union has been stepped up in Cuba and the Caribbean and its military manoeuvres have become more active. If in 1962 the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw its missiles and the Badger bombers from Cuba, and in 1970 to suspend setting-up submarine bases there, then at present obvious changes have taken place in the balance of forces. The Soviet Union has gone so far as to send its MIG-23s flying over the Caribbean Sea and Soviet-Cuban naval forces have shown off their missiles before the U.S. gate. In addition, large numbers of Cuban troops have been dispatched under Soviet guidance for action on other continents. All this demonstrates how aggressive the Soviet hegemonists are and what great changes have taken place in the balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. All these "add up to a new pattern of U.S. concern about Cuba and the Caribbean."

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While paying lip service to "detente", "disarmament", "cooperation" and "improving Soviet-American relations" as well as being eager to sign a new SALT agreement with the United States, the Soviet Union secretly plots against the U.S. and launches attacks against it. The deployment of MIG-23 aircraft in Cuba under the smokescreen of "improving Soviet-American relations" is a fresh step taken by the Soviet Union. The Washington POST said on November 15, "That the Soviets have chosen this critical moment in off-again, on-again detente to threaten the United States in its own back-yard is a vicious irony for Jimmy Carter."

LI HSIEN-NIEN, LI CHING-CHUAN SEE MEXICAN DANCES

OW072034Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the national peoples' congress Li Ching-chuan attended a performance given by the folk dance troupe of Veracruzana University of Mexico here this evening.

Since it was founded in 1964, the troupe has given many performances at home and abroad and won many prizes. The troupe has conscientiously carried forward and enriched the traditional arts of the various nationalities in Mexico.

The programme included "Indian Dances", "Tabasco Dances", "Wedding in the Isthmus", "Festival in a Village" and "Festival of the Cross". They had a distinctive national trait and a strong flavour of the labouring people's life. Forceful and full of passion, the items mirrored the Mexican people's bravery and optimism, their love of life and aspiration for a bright future. Time and again the hall was rocked with enthusiastic applause. During the interval, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Li Ching-chuan met leader of the troupe, Miguel Velez Arceo, other leaders and principal artists, thanking them for their wonderful performance and congratulating them on their success.

Also present were Minister of Culture Huang Chen, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Shu, Vice-Ministers of Culture Chou Wei-chih and Yao Chung-ming, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Mao Lien-chuan and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin. Antonio Duenas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy here and Mrs. Duenas were among the audience.

BRIEFS

SONG-DANCE TROUPE IN CHILE--Santiago, 20 Nov--The Chinese central song and dance troupe led by Kuan Ho-tung left here this afternoon for Argentina after concluding a friendly performance tour in this country. Among those seeing the troupe off at the airport were a representative from the Cultural Corporation of Santiago Carlos Hevia, President of the Chilean-Chinese Cultural Institute Juan Martinez Camps as well as other Chilean friends. Chinese ambassador here Hu Cheng-fang was also present. During its two-week stay in Chile, members of the troupe visited plants, rural areas, scenic spots and places of historical interest and gave nine performances in this capital and Valparaiso. On the evening of 14 November, Ambassador Hu Cheng-fang gave a reception for the troupe. [Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW]

FORMER PEKING MILITIA CHIEF ATTACKED IN WALLPOSTER

BK071508Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (AFP)--Former Peking Militia Chief Ni Chih-fu, now at 46 the youngest member of the Politburo, was attacked in a strongly worded wall-poster today as a "criminal butcher" and accused of having wanted to take part in an armed coup. The coup was to have been led by Chiang Ching, widow of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tsetung. "He wanted to set up an armed battalion for the empress's coup d'etat. He had 100 tanks waiting for orders for the coup", the poster claimed. "Ni Chih-fu is a criminal butcher who repressed the Tienanmen revolution", the poster said.

The poster, which attracted many readers, was signed "A Militiaman Who Took Part in the Tienanmen Incident", the political rioting of April 5, 1976 now officially described as "revolutionary". The poster attacked the extremely rapid raise to power of the former "lowgrade" lathe operator from Peking's Yong Ting factory. Ni Chih-fu gave his name to the "Ni Chih-fu drill bit", an invention that earned him promotion to engineer and then his political rise following the Cultural Revolution observers recalled.

Meanwhile, Culture Minister Huang Chen former head of the Chinese Liaison Bureau in Washington, has been criticised in a poster describing censorship methods worthy of the disgraced "gang of four" leaders. The poster, signed Yi Yan, was addressed to the old writers "who suffered under the gang of four" and who were pushed aside during the Cultural Revolution. According to the poster, Mr Huang had asked for a ban on the populist Japanese film Sendakan Number Eight (titled Wang Hsiang in Chinese), which deals with prostitution. The film was shown in China in cinemas and on television during Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent visit to Japan. The poster denounced the "cultural bureaucrats who review all foreign literature and films and whose whims decide what the people can see and read," and the "upstart writers" (Mr Huang is a poet) who direct others".

Yi Yan ended with a warning to "well-known writers". "If you oppose the aspirations of the people, the people will put you down a second time (...) If literature and art are not free, there will be no hope for the nation".

The poster attacking Mr Ni accused him of having got hold of "countless big batons" (the clubs used by the militia) and deployed hundreds of militiamen from the Yong Ting factory during the Tienanmen incident. The poster also linked Mr Ni to the "gang of four" and to political figures disgraced since the end of 1976, such as former Vice Premier Mrs Wu Kuei-hsien, former Culture Minister Yu Hui-yung and the writer Hao Jan, who was in fashion until the death of Chairman Mao. According to the poster Mr Ni had boasted after the Tienanmen incident of having been the "commander" of the resistance in the building which was burned by the demonstrators and had referred to the "heroic" demonstrators as "counterrevolutionaries" and the "butchers" and "heroes".

Some of the demonstrators were subsequently taken to the Yong Ting factory and criticized in struggle meetings. "He is really the loyal son and grandson of Krushchev" the poster said, adding that the eight million inhabitants of Peking wanted the "truth" (a pun on the name of former Peking Mayor Peng Chen) and not the "dirty mud of Wu and Ni" (Wu, dirty, being a pun on Wu Te, who lost his position as mayor in October, and Ni, meaning mud). "Bastards like Ni Chih-fu can go and get stuffed", the poster ended.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HEARS REPORTS ON TENG, WANG VISITS

OW071614Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec--The NPC Standing Committee this afternoon held a report meeting among the committee members currently in Peking to hear a report by Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li on the visit to Democratic Kampuchea by the Chinese party-government delegation led by Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and a report by Foreign Minister Huang Hua on Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visits to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the report meeting and made an important speech. Chairman Yeh said: At a time when the Vietnamese expansionists were once again preparing to launch a large-scale aggression [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 7 December reads: the Vietnamese expansionists were once again launching a large-scale aggression...] against Kampuchea and when the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty had just been signed, our party-government delegation, with Vice Chairman Wang as leader and Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li as deputy leader, visited Democratic Kampuchea. They reaffirmed the Chinese people's firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism. This visit has further promoted the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two states and the two peoples of China and Kampuchea.

At the same time, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visited Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He exposed Soviet-Vietnamese world and regional hegemonism and promoted mutual understanding and friendship between China and the three countries he visited. On his way back home, Vice Premier Teng stopped over at the Rangoon airport and held talks with Burmese President U Ne Win. The two exchanged views on international problems of common concern, particularly on the Asian situation.

Chairman Yeh said: The visits made by Vice Premier Teng and Vice Chairman Wang dealt a telling blow to Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism. They are of vital significance and far-reaching influence to the expansion of the antihegemonist united front and the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia and Asia. Their visits were completely successful.

The report meeting was attended by Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Soong Ching-ling, Ulanfu, Wu Te, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Ngapo Ngwang-jigne and Chou Chien-jen. Other party and state leaders Hsu Shih-yu, Li Te-sheng, Peng Chung, Wang Chen, President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Ho-ching attended the meeting of invitation. Also present as observers were responsible persons of all the departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council, responsible persons of all the PLA general departments and all services and arms, and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Peking.

In his report, Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li said: The visit to Democratic Kampuchea by our party-government delegation headed by Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing was a complete success. He said: During the visit, the Chinese and Kampuchean sides held talks. He pointed out: The talks were cordial, earnest and harmonious and the two sides held identical views on problems discussed. Through these comradely talks, our mutual understanding was further enhanced, our relations further cemented and our unity further strengthened.

Vice Premier Yu said: The Kampuchean Communist Party is a staunch Marxist party. Presently, the Vietnamese expansionists, with the energetic support of the Soviet revisionists, are frenziedly launching an armed aggression and plotting subversive activities against Kampuchea. The Kampuchean Communist Party, from the Central Committee down to local committees has demonstrated a firm determination and strong will to fight back through to the end. Filled with confidence, the Kampuchean Communist Party has made preparations for a protracted struggle. It has grown through fighting and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has rich fighting experiences and a powerful fighting capability. The Kampuchean people have won all their victories by themselves. With such a good party, with such a strong revolutionary army, with such a heroic people who have been tempered in war and with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Pol Pot, we are convinced that final victory will certainly belong to the Kampuchean people, even though Kampuchea's fight against Soviet-Vietnamese aggression is actue, protracted and arduous.

In his report, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: The visits Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping not long ago made to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore were the very first a state leader of our country has ever made to these three countries. They reciprocated the visits to China made by Thai Premier Kriangsak, the late Malaysian Premier Razak and Singaporean Premier Lee Kwan Yew. These visits constituted another major diplomatic move following Chairman Hua's visits to the DPK, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran and Vice Premier Teng's visit to Japan. Vice Premier Teng's visits achieved the anticipated results, promoted mutual understanding and cooperation between China and the three countries he visited, strengthened our relations with the ASEAN countries, constituted a telling blow to the stepped-up Soviet-Vietnamese collusion to infiltrate and expand in the Southwest Asian region and to sow dissension between China and the Southeast Asian countries. Expanded the antihegemonist united front and promoted the antihegemonist struggle in Southeast Asia. The visits were a success.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: Occupying an important strategic position, Southeast Asia is a vital link in the Soviet Union's global strategic plan. The existence of ASEAN and the unity and harmonious coordination within it are important factors to peace and stability in Southeast Asia; a formidable force against Soviet-Vietnamese collusion for expansion in this area and, therefore, of strategic significance. He said: We should adhere to our consistent stand of supporting ASEAN, actively expanding our friendly cooperative relations with ASEAN nations and making joint efforts to maintain and protect the peace and security of the Southeast Asian, Asian and Pacific areas.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore all desire to further promote their relations with us. They all have made some advances in science and technology that merit our learning. We should continue to strengthen our economic, trade cultural and sports exchanges with these three countries and other Southeast Asian countries.

Chairman Yeh's speech and the reports made by Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li and Foreign Minister Huang Hua were unanimously endorsed by comrades present.

FURTHER PROVINCIAL REACTION TO TENG, LI TALKS WITH FOREIGNERS

HK080810Y [Editorial Report HK] The following PRC provincial broadcasts have reported provincial response to the recent talks held by Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends, stressing stability, unity and the four modernizations.

Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 December reported reaction in the organs of the Anhwei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Changsh Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 December reported that the cadres and workers of the Huaihua Railway Subbureau seriously studied the talks of Teng and Li with foreign friends and discussed the excellent situation in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order on the railways. This subbureau, set up in 1973, did well in withstanding the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and in developing the excellent situation. All its transport quotas this year have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. After studying the talks of Teng and Li, the cadres and workers said: "The excellent situation of stability and unity was not gained easily. We must cherish it, ceaselessly consolidate and develop it, and make new contributions to speeding up the four modernizations." At present they are working hard to promote the electrification of the Hunan-Kweichow Railway.

Chengtuo Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 on 6 December reported that cadres of Szechwan No 1 cotton textile mill had studied the talks of Teng and Li and pledged to develop the situation of stability and unity in the mill. This mill was seriously disrupted by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, and became a notorious unit in Chengtu. "There have been repeated reversals in the mill in recent years, with the result that the workers have a profound feeling for the bitterness of lack of stability and unity and the sweetness of stability and unity." They said: "In 1975, when Vice Chairman Teng was in charge of central work, he followed Chairman Mao's instructions and vigorously grasped stability, unity and rectification work on all fronts. The situation in our mill also took a rapid turn for the better." They have become still happier with the rapid improvements since the gang of four was smashed. While studying the talks of Teng and Li, the cadres at the mill have "seriously investigated factors unfavorable for stability and unity in the mill" and put forward measures for improvement.

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 6 December reported that workers of the Lanchow locomotive plant seriously studied the talks of Teng and Li and discussed the excellent situation which had emerged in the plant in the 2 years since the gang of four was smashed. They pledged: "We must cherish and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and make still greater contributions to achieving the four modernizations." Due to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao, there was disruption in this plant for a long time and production was in a backward state. The party committee of the plant has now seriously implemented party policies. "When rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice, the party committee has taught the persecuted comrades and workers as a whole to proceed from the interests of the entire proletariat, to avoid pursuing personal favors and grudges, refrain from getting entangled in side issues, and concentrate all their hatred on Lin Piao and the gang of four."

According to Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 December the party committee of the Sian Communications University organized teachers and students to study the talks of Teng and Li, implement the party's policy on intellectuals and develop the excellent situation. Stability and unity prevails throughout the university, the report stated. This university suffered severe interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

PEKING PEOPLE CELEBRATE CCP DECISION ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

OWO72140Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec--According to an NCNA correspondent's report, the CCP Central Committee's approval of the announcement made by the Peking Municipal CCP Committee to completely rehabilitate the Tienanmen incident and reaffirm that this incident was a completely revolutionary action has greatly inspired the capital's 8 million people.

For days, the people in the capital have been in a high spirit, and a vigorous and lively political situation has prevailed. Many people have excitedly said: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has eliminated chaos and restored order, and thoroughly corrected this major case which was wrongly handled. This represents the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and all the people throughout the country. It has made the people very happy and won tremendous popularity among them. They have said: This is another major achievement won by the people of whole city in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" over the past 2 years. It will definitely become a strong motivating force in consolidating and developing the favorable situation of stability and unity and in helping speed up the four modernizations on all fronts.

For days, cadres and masses in many units have warmly discussed the principle and policy of grasping the key link and running the country well, and discussed such issues that now concern everyone as the issue of how to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four;" the issue of taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth; the issue of how to give full scope to socialist democracy and strengthen the proletarian legal system; and the issue of how to speed up the four modernizations.

Motivated by this decision that was approved by the party Central Committee, the city's "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement has rapidly gained momentum. All trades, departments and units are accelerating their work in implementing party policies. Following the municipal CCP committee's rehabilitation of the Tienanmen incident, the party committee of the Peking steel mill at once openly and thoroughly rehabilitated the workers in the mill and their dependents who were persecuted for their participation in the Tienanmen incident. At the same time, it continuously held mass meetings to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and to implement party policies, and reversed verdicts on the some 600 workers and staff members of the mill who were wrongly and unfairly charged. A gratifying situation, with the cadres and masses uniting as one to bring about great order rapidly, prevails throughout the mill.

The leading cadres of the Peking's Municipal Bureau of Culture have further studied the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts. Displaying the spirit of "correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered," they have quickened their pace in implementing the party's policy of cadres and intellectuals. They are determined to promptly and thoroughly exonerate cadres, writers and artists who were framed and persecuted by the "gang of four" and to overthrow all cases where people were wrongly, falsely or unfairly charged. The Peking Municipal CCP Committee has also recently held a citywide meeting to exchange experiences in implementing party policies and decided to dispatch large numbers of cadres to carry out inspections and check on work in implementing party policies.

The capital's broad masses of cadres and people have received a profound education and drawn tremendous strength from the party Central Committee's approval of the decision to rehabilitate the Tienanmen incident. After conscientiously studying the important speeches recently made by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, they have even more deeply realized that a favorable situation of stability and unity is an indispensable prerequisite to realizing the four modernizations and that it is necessary to highly cherish this favorable situation and further consolidate and develop it, and to work with one heart and one mind in the development of the four modernizations.

Many comrades who were dealt blows and persecuted in their valiant struggle against the "gang of four" during the Tienanmen incident have brought into full play the kind of revolutionary spirit that they displayed in courageously and dauntlessly struggling against the "gang of four" in that year. They have selflessly worked hard at their individual posts for the realization of the four modernizations and become models for others to emulate, the pace setters to tackle key problems and the pioneers in production. Under the leadership of all party organizations, the broad masses have incessantly scored fresh achievements on all fronts.

Since the decision to reverse the verdict on the Tienanmen incident was announced, staff and workers on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts have shown greater enthusiasm about working hard year-round. According to statistics compiled by departments concerned after investigating over 900 large - and medium-size enterprises, nearly 400 of them had prefulfilled their annual production plans by late November. For example, the Peking synthetic fiber experimental plant's production has been rising since 16 November. During the second half of November, its synthetic fiber output rose sharply by 39.8 percent over the first half of November. Since the beginning of November, the production situation of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company's steel smelting plant, which has prefulfilled its state annual production plan, has been improving. In the second half of November, the plant smelted 19 heats of steel more than in the first half of November. By late November, the plant had produced an additional 100,000 tons of steel for the state. The leaders and masses of many units are paying attention to this year's work as well as making plans for next year's work. While stepping up efforts to complete this year's projects, capital construction workers have started work on next year's projects.

Staff members and workers on the finance and trade front are doing their best to be good logistic supporters for those advancing on the new Long March. Commercial staff members and workers throughout the municipality recently carried out an extensive campaign of "the month to improve the quality of service," thus improving market supply and service. Nearly 200 new eating establishments have been created in order to provide convenient places for the masses to eat. More than 20 new restaurants have already opened. Some big- and medium-size commercial establishments have increased their variety of services to the masses. Commercial departments are also actively helping some factories, government offices and schools run dining halls well. Staff members and workers are determined to work diligently in order to accelerate construction in the capital.

In the suburban and rural areas, the masses of cadres and commune members are vigorously working on farmland water conservancy projects, paying attention to carrying forward the spirit of seeking truth from facts and attaching importance to real results. They are working hard to increase winter vegetable and livestock production in order to supply more and better agricultural and subsidiary products to the capital. Many districts, counties, communes, production brigades and production teams have run all types of study classes and training classes in order to seize the opportunity to train technicians for the realization of the four modernizations.

A new outlook has emerged on the cultural, educational and publishing front. The Peking Municipal CCP Committee recently held a special meeting on running college branches. At the meeting, it was decided that those students who scored over 300 in this year's college entrance examinations but have not yet been admitted will be enrolled in college branches if they pass the political and physical examinations. The municipal CCP committee has worked hard so that the college branches can begin classes next January.

It also recently held a conference on middle and elementary educational work and decided to speed up the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement and improve the quality of teaching so there will be more and better trained personnel for the realization of the four modernizations. The Peking Municipal Union of Writers on the morning of 28 November invited some of the authors of "Selections of Tienanmen Poems" to participate in a discussion meeting with some of the comrades who took part in the Tienanmen incident and with Peking's professional writers and sparetime literary and art workers. ~~They all said they would study and carry forward the "5 April" revolutionary spirit, emancipate their minds and speedily and earnestly create more and better literary and art works to serve the motherland's four modernizations.~~

A new outlook has also emerged in the municipality's social order, social fashions and environmental health. Party committees at all levels have extensively organized the masses to deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their crimes of inciting beating, smashing and looting and undermining the revolutionary legal system and revolutionary order, thus further strengthening public security work. A patriotic sanitation movement aimed at eliminating the four pests and improving the municipality's hygiene, appearance and environmental health is being carried out throughout the municipality. A "sanitation propaganda month" campaign has been launched throughout the municipality to publicize the importance of observing the new style of paying attention to sanitation and cleanliness. Industrial capital construction, finance and trade departments have been actively cleaning up "roadside warehouses," and garbage collectors have been working energetically to collect garbage. Large numbers of sanitation workers get up before dawn every day to clean the streets and lanes throughout the municipality. They work hard with one heart and one mind to speedily build Peking into a clean city in order to allow the people of the capital to undertake the new Long March in a better way and in a clean environment.

LI HSIEN-NIEN TALKS TO SWEDISH REPORTER ON ECONOMY, GANG

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[Bent Hasen interview with Li Hsien-nien, PRC vice premier, at the Palace of the People in Peking on an unspecified date: "China's 73-Year Old Financial Wizard Runs the Country From the Wings"]

[Excerpt] Hua's Role

Now that Chairman Mao's reputation is in decline and Chairman Hua's position is apparently in jeopardy, it is particularly important to take note of Li's comments:

"Because of his illness Chairman Mao failed to expose the gang of four in time. But he solved this crucial problem by choosing Hua Kuo-feng as his successor. Here in China we have a traditional hierarchy: 1. the chairman, 2. a deputy chairman, another deputy chairman and so forth.

In Mao's time Mao came first, then Chou En-lai and then Wang Hung-wen (36-year old member of the gang of four and textile worker from Shanghai, expected to succeed Mao--editor] Wang wanted to take power when Mao died. But during his illness Chairman Mao appointed Hua, thereby showing that he should be his successor."

Intrigues at Court

"That is why we say that it was Chairman Mao himself who wanted to get rid of the gang of four."

Behind Li's comments it is possible to discern the intrigues at the Chinese court when the chairman was weakened by age and Prime Minister Chou En-lai was mortally ill with cancer. The gangs were hauled into place as the two leaders drew their last breaths. It was a fight to the death.

[Question] What would have happened to the leadership of China if the gang of four had not been overthrown on 6 October 1976?

[Answer] There would have been a showdown in the leadership. The economy would have been brought to the verge of collapse.

[Question] Would you occupy your present post if the gang of four had not been overthrown? [question ends]

Deep Laughter

[Answer] Ha, ha, ha, I would not! Li continued: "It is necessary to cure the disease in order to save the patient."

[Question] Can the gang of four be cured, or are they incurably sick?

[Answer] I can go so far as to say they are not dead, but neither are they cured. I cannot say whether they are incurably sick. We only know that one day they will die. [answer ends]

Li pointed to himself. "I will also die one day. They will die one day even if they live 100 years."

China's Economy

The conversation touched on the financing of China's economic expansion:

"We will support ourselves by our own efforts. But we will also support ourselves through countries prepared to cooperate with us, such as Japan, the United States, Canada and the EC. We are purchasing equipment and their bankers are providing us with credits. They are constructing factories here and we are paying for them with the minerals produced. They are providing investment and we are forming joint companies, but not in such a way as to harm our sovereignty."

The Four Goals

Li listed the so-called "four modernizations" which are the main cornerstones of China's economic development: industry, agriculture, defense and science and technology.

Criticism of the Soviet Union

[Question] How much are you spending on defense?

[Answer] A maximum of 5 percent of the budget. That figure cannot be enlarged without a stronger industry, agriculture, science and technology. It is completely different in the Soviet Union. There they have lived through 61 years of "so-called socialism" but they have still not solved their agricultural problems. We say, first agriculture and then industry before defense.

[Question] How do you regard the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We say the Soviet Union is not a socialist country. The Soviet Union recently signed an agreement with Vietnam with military implications. It is not just directed against us. It is also directed against all of Southeast Asia and the United States. The Soviet Union wants to make Vietnam Asia's Cuba.

BBC CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN

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[Text] Peking, 8 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en gave an interview this morning to Greville Havenhand and Mary Goldring, BBC correspondents. Vice-Premier Kang discussed China's current economic situation, development programme and ways and means for realizing the four modernizations. "We are facing many difficulties in the four modernizations, but we are fully confident of reaching our goal. There are many favourable conditions of which the most important is the excellent political situation of stability and unity that emerged after the gang of four was smashed. With the party and the people all working for it single-mindedly, we are sure to surmount our difficulties and arrive at our goal", the vice-premier stated. Philip Short, Peking-based BBC correspondent, and Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administrative Bureau, were present.

The two BBC correspondents came to China on November 26. Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan had a friendly talk with them yesterday on China's foreign policy.

RED FLAG ARTICLE BY TAN CHEN-LIN MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY

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[REDFLAG No 12 article by Tan Chen-lin: "The Struggles in the Chingyang Mountains and the Development of Mao Tsetung Thought--In Memory of the 85th Anniversary of the Birth of Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao"]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec--Should one regard practice as the criterion for verifying truth or should one regard something spiritual, like thoughts or ideology, as the criterion for verifying truth?

This is a fundamental demarcation line between Marxism and dialectical materialism on the one side and all kinds of idealist and metaphysical ideas on the other. This is also the basic criterion for determining whether or not one truly holds high the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. In his article "On Practice," Chairman Mao pointed out: "Only social practice can be the criterion for truth." Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese and world revolutions; creatively inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism; and greatly enriched the Marxist-Leninist treasurehouse of theory. As we solemnly commemorate the 85th anniversary of the birth of great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung today, recalling Chairman Mao's struggles in the Ching Kang Mountains will help us to clearly see the close relationship between the formation of great Mao Tsetung Thought and revolutionary practice.

The period of the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains was an extremely important, historical period for the formation and development of Mao Tsetung Thought. Following the Autumn Harvest Uprising in September 1927, Comrade Mao Tsetung personally led the worker-peasant revolutionary army in setting up the Hunan-Kiangsi border base area with the Ching Kang Mountains as the center. Until January 1929 when the Fourth Red Army left the Ching Kang Mountain area to make a deep thrust into southern Kiangsi and western Fukien, Chairman Mao underwent arduous, complicated struggles for victory--for a total of 1 year and 3 months. It was precisely during these struggles in the Ching Kang Mountains that Comrade Mao Tsetung pioneered the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities, relying on the rural areas to gather and develop the revolutionary forces and finally seizing the cities. He closely combined armed struggle, the agrarian revolution and the construction of the base area, and formulated the principles for building a people's army and the initial stages of the strategy and tactics for a people's war. He worked out a program for the agrarian revolution and various policies for developing the base area. Comrade Mao Tsetung's correct thinking, formed during the period in the Ching Kang Mountains, laid the foundation for our party's correct political and military line and contributed significantly to proletarian theses with regard to building the party, army and government. During the struggles in the Ching Kang Mountains, one striking characteristic of Mao Tsetung Thought deeply impressed me--the characteristic of emphasizing the dependence of theory on practice and asserting that theory derives from practice, guides practice and is constantly enriched and developed by verification through practice.

I

Throughout the history of the proletarian revolution, political power had invariably been seized by armed uprisings in the cities--from the period of the Paris Commune to the October Revolution. But the road indicated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, namely the road of building rural revolutionary base areas by armed independent regimes of workers and peasants and encircling the cities from these rural areas, was not to be found in the works of the revolutionary teachers Marx, Engels and Lenin. This was an undertaking unprecedented in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement and was a major contribution to the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism.

During the childhood of our party, its many leaders were unable to put forward such a theory. Even when Comrade Mao Tsetung's new theoretical viewpoint was proved by actual struggles, quite a number of people in the party still opposed the theory and dismissed it as "peasant mentality," "conservatism" and so forth. They still adhered to the theory of "key cities," were obsessed with the idea of urban uprising and attacks on big cities and continued to dream that this would soon lead to nationwide victory.

Why were they like that?

The basic difference was that they only proceeded from "books" and were divorced from concrete revolutionary practice while Comrade Mao Tsetung never regarded revolutionary theories as dogmas. He always paid attention to investigation, studied the actual situation and was good at using the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoints and methods of observe the objective laws of reality. He also constantly summed up experiences gained in revolutionary practice, and profoundly and comprehensively grasped objective laws by testing them through practice. The road of using the countryside to encircle the cities was correct precisely because it profoundly reflected the particular laws governing revolution in the semifeudal, semicolonial society of China. It was a brilliant example set by Comrade Mao Tsetung in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. It was a historical summing up of the Chinese people's rich revolutionary experience.

From his youth, Comrade Mao Tsetung insisted on proceeding from actual conditions and paid attention to the role of practice in recognizing revolutionary truth. In the old China after the 1911 revolution, political power fell into the hands of feudal warlords with foreign imperialist powers as their masters. The tasks of the bourgeois revolution were unaccomplished. In order to divide China up, the imperialist powers aided the feudal warlords' disunified, tangled warfare. "Those who had power proclaimed themselves kings, and those who had guns became local rulers." Such as the actual political situation at that time. Where was China headed? This question could not but occupy the thoughts of the masses of patriotic young people day and night. To seek truth for the purpose of national salvation, Comrade Mao Tsetung initiated the establishment of the new people's society when he was studying at the Changsha First Teachers' School. During his vacation in 1917, he walked 1000 li to conduct a social investigation in Changsha, Ninghsiang, Anhua, Iyang and Yuanchiang counties so as to understand the political and economic conditions of different classes in cities and in the countryside. In autumn 1918 he went to Peking and, en route, made an investigation in the rural areas of Yencheng, Honan. During the May 4th Movement he became a Marxist. He organized many members of the new people's society to go to France under work-study programs, but he himself remained in China, determined to study and understand more about China's social realities. After the founding of the party, during his revolutionary practice he led not only the workers' movement but also the peasants' movement, and successively ran the Canton and Wuhan peasant movement institutes. Early in 1927 he returned to Hunan, made a first-hand investigation of the peasant movement in the five countries of Hsiangtan, Hsianghsiang, Hengshan, Liling and Changsha, and wrote his famous "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan." He had lived in this countryside in his childhood. Later on he conducted extensive investigations and studies of rural areas and read a large number of historical works on Chinese society. He deeply understood the problems of the Chinese peasantry and the historic characteristics of Chinese society, and was very familiar with the revolutionary wars waged by peasants throughout Chinese history. Therefore, once he accepted Marxism, he quickly gained a profound, correct view of the basic questions about the Chinese revolution.

After the "12 April" incident in 1927, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei one after the other betrayed the revolution and bloodily slaughtered communists and the masses of workers and peasants. Chen Tu-hsiu, who then held the leading position in the party, also pushed a right capitulationist line and caused the failure of the great revolution. This was a painful lesson for the Chinese communists.

At a meeting held in Wuhan after the 21 May incident, Comrade Mao Tsetung made the appeal: Go to the nearby mountains and lakes, pick up guns to defend the revolution. At a 7 August meeting, Comrade Mao Tsetung criticized Chen Tu-~~xiu~~'s erroneous line and called for the party to independently lead the Chinese revolution, push forward the agrarian revolution by armed struggle and seize political power. He pointed out: Mass movements cannot succeed without guns. It should be known that political power flows out of the barrel of a gun. At that time, Chu Chiu-pai asked him to work in the party's central organ in Shanghai. He answered: I do not want to live with you in big tall buildings. I want to go to the mountains and make friends with the heroes of the greenwood. This idea of Comrade Mao Tsetung was a most profound historical conclusion which showed that, after the repeated failures of uprising led by our party in cities where the enemies were most powerful, he came to understand through practice that the hopes of the revolution should be shifted from the cities to the vast countryside: He also came to realize the great significance of the peasantry and its armed force in the Chinese revolution. After the Autumn Harvest Uprising he assembled the frustrated troops in Wenchangshih, firmly prevented another attack on Changsha, and led the troops to the Chinggang Mountains. This was by no means accidental. The Armed peasants led by Wang Tso and Yuan Wen-tsai then in the Chinggang Mountains were our "friends of the greenwood."

Chairman Mao summed up the lessons from unsuccessful peasant uprising throughout history and told us: Why did Li Tzu-cheng fail? A very important reason was that he did not have a consolidated base area. Chairman Mao also told us to discuss: If Wang Tso's armed force is able to exist for a long time in the Chinggang Mountains, why can't we, with our party, revolutionary armed forces and correct policies and tactics, survive? The warlords can set up independent regimes. Why can't we? While the worker-peasant revolutionary force marched toward the Chinggang Mountains, the famous Kucheng meeting was held in Ninggang and it was decided to establish the Chinggang Mountain revolutionary base. At the meeting, Chairman Mao pointed out: We must make a strategic change. The millions of people are our foundation. We should set up a base in the mid-section of the Lohsiao Mountain range, establish a rear area and fight without mental burdens. We should also build up local armed forces and capture the enemy's weapons to arm ourselves. With the masses and the local armed forces, our army will not be isolated. Chairman Mao also said: The mid-section of the Lohsiao Mountain range includes six counties--Lienhua, Yunghsin, Ninggang and Suichuan in Kiangsi, Ling and Chaling in Hunan. In this section, with the Chinggang Mountains' naturally strong defensive terrain and the important shield of the Chiulung Mountains, conditions will be favorable for setting up an armed independent regime and developing guerilla warfare. The six border counties produce abundant rice, edible oil, tea and timber: We will have a good mass foundation in these counties. We can seal off the east and fight in the west or seal off the south and fight in the north. The enemy will be unable to do anything to us. The situation in China will greatly change. The vast countryside is like an ocean and we are like fish: The countryside is where we can rest and grow. The significance of establishing an armed independent regime on the Hunan-Kiangsi border with Ninggang as its center is definitely not limited to six counties, but is of great significance for seizing political power in the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi.

It is obvious that the formation of Comrade Mao Tsetung's idea of using the countryside to encircle the cities and establishing rural revolutionary base areas is completely inseparable from his constantly increasing understanding, through practice, of the social and historical characteristics of the Chinese revolution.

He summed up the painful revolutionary lessons accumulated since the 1911 revolution, especially since the great 1926 revolution, and came to understand that the Chinese revolution was essentially a peasant revolution; that revolutionary armed struggle was mainly the armed struggle of the peasants; that, in the actual conditions of China at that time, the enemy forces were powerful in the cities but weak in the vast countryside; and that, in the situation of uneven economic development and political disunity with the warlords setting up independent regimes all over the country, the enemy forces were particularly weak in the mountainous rural border areas. This inevitably led to a completely new conclusion which could not be found in any book and which pointed out the way for the Chinese revolution's advance toward victory. The single spark in the Chingkang Mountains eventually started a prairie fire. This shows that if Comrade Mao Tsetung had adhered to the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and had failed to integrate them with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese revolution could not have been victorious, and we could not have been what we are today.

II

It is necessary to form our thinking and develop Marxist theory by summing up practical experiences; it is necessary to enrich certain old theories with new practical experiences in order to improve them; and it is necessary to use new theory to replace certain old theories which, tested by practice, are no longer applicable. This is precisely the great vitality of Mao Tsetung Thought.

During the struggle in Chingkangshan, Comrade Mao Tsetung's thinking on fully relying on the masses, closely combining armed struggle, agrarian revolution and construction of the base area under the party's leadership, and promoting the establishment of Red political power and the development of a proletarian base, as well as his land reform program, his policy for building up the base area, his principle on building the people's army and his strategy and tactics for people's war--all were products of the combination of Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary practice. These ideas were gradually formed, improved and developed through struggles.

After leading the Autumn Harvest Uprising forces to Chingkangshan, Comrade Mao Tsetung constantly enhanced his understanding of the question of closely combining armed struggle, agrarian revolution and the construction of a base area. In November 1927 the worker-peasant revolutionary army occupied Chaling. At the beginning the revolutionary army assigned Comrade Tan Tzu-sheng as county magistrate. Old practices still in use by other administrative personnel included interrogation and collecting taxes and donations through the chamber of commerce. The masses were quite unhappy. Learning this, Comrade Mao Tsetung immediately gave instructions to change such practices. He asked the revolutionary army to mobilize and organize the masses, set up workers and peasants associations and establish a democratic government of workers, peasants and soldiers. Thus the people became true masters. When a worker-peasant-soldier democratic government was later established in Chaling County, I was elected chairman of the county government. In accordance with Comrade Mao Tsetung's instructions, I dispatched people to rural areas to mobilize the masses to attack the local overlords and to organize Red Guard detachments. However, distribution of land to the people had not yet been done. Shortly afterwards, the enemy forces pressed forward and our army had to withdraw. Chaling County was reoccupied by enemy forces and the more than 200 members of the county's Red Guard detachments had to go to Chingkangshan.

In Chaling we obtained some experience in smashing the old government and building a new political power. However, the Chaling experience also taught us that without a regular army and the assistance of massive local armed forces, we would not be able to defeat the enemy, unfold the agrarian revolution and mobilize the peasants to support our revolution. If we could not hold onto our occupied land, we would have to leave even though we had established proletarian political power. On the other hand, if we could not consolidate our base area, our armed struggle would lose reliable support from the rear.

Therefore when we later occupied Suichuan, Ningkan and Yunghsin counties and established worker-peasant-soldier democratic governments there, we immediately grasped agrarian revolution as a means to satisfy the peasants' demand for land, established armed forces at county, district and village levels, paid attention to building and strengthening party organizations and political power at various levels, grasped production, opened schools (primary schools) and helped the masses to overcome the Kuomintang economic blockade and solve problems in living conditions. When the worker-peasant-soldier democratic government was established in Suichuan County in January 1928, Chairman Mao initiated and drafted a 30-point program for administration. It quite clearly explained the party's policies and tasks during the period of democratic revolution and reflected the broad masses' demand and wishes. It became the first blueprint in building the Chingkan Mountains, and later the south Kiangsi and west Fukien, base areas.

However, agrarian revolution was not thoroughly carried out in the border areas before April 1928, while the Hunan Provincial Committee had had to dispatch regular forces from the area to south Hunan in March that year. As a result, the border area was again occupied by enemy forces for more than a month. This once again proved that successful armed struggle and thorough implementation of agrarian revolution were paramount in consolidating proletarian base areas.

Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chu Te joined forces in Lungshih at the end of April 1928 and formed the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. After summing up past experiences and lessons, Chairman Mao closely combined armed struggle, agrarian revolution and base area construction and formulated this set of correct policies: "Struggle resolutely against the enemy, set up political power in the middle of the Lohsiao Mountain range and oppose flight-ism; deepen the agrarian revolution in areas under the independent regime; promote the development of the local party organization with the help of the army party organization and promote the development of the local armed forces with the help of the regular army; be on the defensive against Hunan with its comparatively strong ruling power, and take the offensive against Kiangsi with its comparatively weak ruling power; devote great efforts to the development of Yunghsin, set up an independent people's regime there and prepare for a prolonged struggle....." ("Struggle in the Chingkan Mountains") These policies quickly promoted prosperous development in the border area.

Chairman Mao personally led the 28th, 29th and 31st regiments of the Red Army and had cadres of various counties concentrate their efforts on building Yunghsin. Within a month's time, he dispatched soldiers to mobilize the masses, consolidated the party organization, expanded army units, established a proletarian political power, overthrew the local overlords and distributed land to the people. As a result a relatively consolidated base area was built within a short period.

Later, when the main force of the Red Army went to south Hunan, the enemy launched 11 regiments to attack Yunghsin. With only the 31st Regiment, Chairman Mao fully relied on the local Red Guard detachments, insurrectionary detachments and the broad masses, applied the tactics of strengthening our defence works, of clearing the fields and of guerrilla warfare, and trapped 11 enemy regiments about 30 li from the Yunghsin County site for 25 days.

At the central base area in 1934, Comrade Mao Tsetung summed up the victories in the four anti-encirclement campaigns and said: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." ("Be Concerned With Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work")

Under the party's leadership we closely combined armed struggle, agrarian revolution and the construction of the base area in order to build an impregnable bastion of iron, wage the people's war to defeat the enemy, protect ourselves and consolidate and develop proletarian political power.

During the initial period in the Chinggang Mountains, we not only lacked experience in establishing a proletarian political power in the base area but also lacked experience in armed struggle and agrarian revolution. However, because Comrade Mao Tsetung was good at integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete revolutionary practice, at constantly summing up experiences from the practice of struggles and at formulating correct theories, we always marched in all our work from victory to victory under his leadership.

Many Communist Party members took part in leading the Northern Expeditionary Army during the revolutionary period of the northern expeditionary war. However, due to the right-wing capitulationist policy of Chen Tu-hsiu and the fact that party branches were not established in companies and that the party could not completely control the army, Communist Party members quickly lost most of the leading posts under enemy pressure. In view of this profound historical lesson, Comrade Mao Tsetung led the Autumn Uprising forces to the Chinggang Mountains, conducted the famous sanwan reorganization, generally established the system of party representatives, set up party branches as strong combat bastions in companies and thus insured the party's absolute leadership over the army. He established the principle of the "party directs the gun" and greatly strengthened the political work of army units.

The sanwan reorganization also led to establishing soldiers' committees, strengthening marching discipline, emphasizing the performance of mass work by troops, and the founding of political, military and economic democracy and the tradition of equality between officers and men and unity between soldiers and civilians in our army. This powerfully repudiated warlordism and the purely military point of view, which were serious problems among the troops in those days, and transformed the troops with proletarian ideology.

In October 1927, Comrade Mao Tsetung promulgated on Chingchu Mountain the three main rules of discipline of our army for the first time. In December the same year when our troops returned to Lungshih from Chaling, Chairman Mao again summed up the experiences and lessons learned by our army and formally put forward and promulgated the three main tasks for our revolutionary army: eliminate the enemy in battles; attack local tyrants to raise funds; do propaganda work among the masses, organize and arm the masses and help them establish a revolutionary government.

Later, in Shatin in eastern Kwangsi, Chairman Mao, in view of the practical situation, again promulgated the three main rules of discipline and added the six points of attention (later developed to eight points, in western Fukien in 1929).

Moreover, the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains also initiated our army system, a three-in-one combination of the regular Red Army, local Red Guardsmen and insurgent troops. All this led to the creation of the army-building principles of our people's army politically, ideologically and organizationally. Later, with new practical experiences, these principles were more fully and systematically manifested in the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Fourth Red Army of the CCP adopted at the Kutien conference held in western Fukein in December 1929. This historical resolution has become a document of classical significance for building our party and army.

The army-building principles formulated personally by Comrade Mao Tsetung also cannot be found in Marxist-Leninist works. But, precisely because Comrade Mao Tsetung did not stick to any dogma and because he persisted in proceeding from realities and from his experience in doing revolutionary work, he creatively developed and enriched the army-building doctrines of the proletariat. Implementation of these principles made our army a genuine people's army, an armed collective which was led by the party, which carried out revolutionary political work, and which was a fighting and working team. Ever since the Ching Kang Mountains period, our army, in addition to eliminating the enemy, also engaged in raising funds, in production, in helping local areas build the party, in developing the local armed force, in doing propaganda work among the masses and mobilizing and organizing the masses, and in building local revolutionary governments, thus making itself the most important mainstay for carrying out revolutionary tasks stipulated by the party, and insuring the penetrating development of the agrarian revolution and the development and strengthening of the revolutionary base.

The Ching Kang Mountain areas were big, and the terrain was rugged and strategically important. These factors, coupled with the agreeable conditions of the masses, were highly favorable for launching people's guerrilla warfare. Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics for guerrilla warfare thus developed in accordance with the particular circumstances in the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains. The famous 16-character formula for guerrilla warfare: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue," and such policies as "dividing troops to mobilize the masses, concentrating troops to deal with the enemy," and "securing an occupied region, pushing forward like waves, forcing the enemy to pursue and following the policy of circling around" were all summed up and enriched through our successes and failures in the many battles of smashing the enemy's three encirclements.

When our troops who had engaged in the Autumn Harvest Uprising were on their way to the Ching Kang Mountains, we suddenly encountered a strong enemy force and, because we had too little time to retreat, we suffered a great loss and Comrade Lu Te-ming, the chief commander, died. Later, when we arrived in Lungshih and Maoping, the enemy in Hunan, because of clashes between the Hunan and Kwangsi warlords, pulled back most of its reactionary troops from counties along the border, so we used the opportunity to take over Chaling. Later when strong enemy forces in Hunan pushed forward along the border, we retreated to the Ching Kang Mountains, attacked Suichuan in Kiangsi, where the enemy forces were weak, and took over Suichuan after eliminating the reactionary landlords' armed force there. But when we divided our main force in Suichuan to mobilize the masses there, an enemy battalion unit under the command of Chu Pei in Kiangsi, with the cooperation of the reactionary landlords' armed force, took over the new town of Ning Kang. Chairman Mao, while ordering our insurrectionist troops and Red Guardsmen in Ning Kang and Yunghsin to harass the enemy forces day and night, frighten them several times a day and exhaust them, assembled the main force in Maoping for rest and reorganization and then launched a sudden attack against Hsin Cheng. The next day, the enemy garrison was totally annihilated. These battles were the first examples of our successfully applying the 16-character formula and the rule of "dividing troops to mobilize the masses, concentrating troops to deal with the enemy."

At that time Comrade Mao Tsetung used to tell the troops about the story of a "mountain king" known as "Chu the Dear." It was attributed to Chu the Dear that, in the Ching Kang Mountains, one did not need to know how to fight and all he needed to know was how to hunt. Comrade Mao Tsetung said: For us, we need to be able to both fight and hunt. He also added that, as for the enemy, since "he who comes does not mean well, he who means well does not come," the way we deal with him should therefore be "going back into our retreat." Because once you have retreated, the enemy does not know where to find you and has to carry out investigation again. What we should do is to lead him around and around for a while and wait until he exposes his weak links. Once we see his weak links, we should grasp them accurately and give him a telling blow. We should see to it that the fight is a clean sweep with grains by our side. This is like doing business. You stay in business when you make money and you quit when you lose money.

In brief, we fight when we can win and we retreat when we cannot. When you come to fight us, we make sure that your punch does not land on us. When we come to fight you, we make certain that you will be wiped out. During the famous Lungyuankou campaign that was fought later, our troops first feigned an attack westward in the direction of Ling County to lure the unknowing troops of our enemies Yang Chih-shen and Yang Ju-hsuan in Kiangsi deep into our trap. Then we made a complete turn with a sudden thrust against the city of Ningkang in the east. We occupied the new and old Chichiling Mountains where the topography was favorable to us. In a battle that raged for a day, we wiped out a complete enemy regiment and scattered another two regiments. After our victory we pursued the enemy for 40 li, occupying the seat of Yunghsin County for the third time. There were also other battles, including the siege of the enemy in Yunghsin in August 1928. These battles all attest to the correctness of the strategy and tactics set forth by Chairman Mao.

It was later pointed out by Comrade Mao Tsetung: "By May 1928, however, basic principles of guerrilla warfare, simple in nature and suited to the conditions of the time, had already been evolved, ... the 16-character formula covered the basic principles for combating 'encirclement and suppression;' it covered the two stages of the strategic defensive and the strategic offensive, and within the defensive, it covered the two stages of the strategic retreat and the strategic counteroffensive. What came later was only a development of this formula." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War")

Speaking about agrarian revolution, the distribution of cultivated land during the early period of the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains called for the confiscation of all land to distribute it village by village in proportion to the labor force in each village in accordance with an instruction of the central authorities. But this entails the following: 1) By confiscating not just the land of the landlords but all land, the interests of the middle peasants would be infringed upon, and this was not conducive to uniting with the middle peasant stratum. 2) To divide the land village by village, there inevitably would be large differences in the fertile and arid fields and in the size of the land distributed between the rich and poor villages. 3) To distribute on the basis of labor force, the households with more mouths to feed and a smaller labor force would find it hard to survive.

Thus, Comrade Mao Tsetung, by proceeding from reality in conducting investigation and study, changed the land distribution method. The new method called for the confiscation of public land and the land of the landlords and the distribution of it in accordance with both the population and the labor force with each township as a unit. This method won the support of the masses.

In the course of doing this, Comrade Mao Tsetung thus had a line set for the agrarian revolution which called for relying on the poor and tenant peasants, uniting with the middle peasants, limiting the rich peasants, and protecting the middle and small industrialists and merchants, and for the wiping out of only the landlord class. The agrarian law that was later promulgated in Hsingkuo, for instance, proved to be more perfect and practical than the first agrarian law of the period of the struggle in the Chingkuang mountains. The principle "supplement those which have less and arid land with that of those which have larger and more fertile land" was later also put forth by Comrade Mao Tsetung in view of the experience gained through practice. As a result, the agrarian revolution carried out in western Fukien and southern Kiangsi was carried out successfully.

III

During the struggle in the Chingkuang Mountains, Comrade Mao Tsetung attached much importance to the development of democracy and to the opinions of the masses and the lower level cadres who did the actual work. He was a model both in persisting in seeking truth from facts and in adhering to the mass line. The first thing he invariably did before holding a meeting or making a decision was to let everyone fully express his ideas in order to bring about unobstructed interflow of ideas between the upper and the lower levels and pool the wisdom of the masses before a conclusion was reached. He would be very unhappy if comrades in a meeting said nothing. In such cases, he often would adjourn the meeting first to let everyone leave to carry out further investigation and study the issues to be discussed. In normal times, besides making it a rule that the troops conduct investigations into the social, political and economic situation in a locality as soon as they arrived there and make written reports on the survey, he would frequently conduct investigations himself. In the Chingkuang Mountains, we carried out investigations of Ningkuang and Yungshin. After arriving in southern Kiangsi and western Fukien, he also conducted investigations in Hsunwu, Changkuang township in Hsingkuo and Tsaichi township in Shanghang. Comrade Mao Tsetung, in his effort to understand the actual situation, displayed the spirit of being a willing student. He assembled middle and lower level cadres--the ones doing the actual work--and workers, peasants and other people of various backgrounds to attend meetings at which he solicited their opinions.

In his article "Oppose Book Worship," Comrade Mao sternly criticized those comrades who had made mistakes involving book worship, pointing out: "Without investigating the actual situation, there is bound to be an idealist appraisal of class forces and an idealist guidance in work, resulting either in opportunism or in putschism." "We need books, but we must overcome book worship, which is divorced from the actual situation."

Comrade Mao Tsetung always attached importance to practice and the style of investigation and study, which was precisely a vivid expression of his adherence to the Marxist world outlook of dialectic materialism and historical materialism. Opportunism is characterized by the separation of the subjective from the objective and the divorce of knowledge from practice. By investigating and studying the actual situation, Comrade Mao Tsetung was able to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution. This is why he dared to go against the tide, was good at doing so and dared to wage an irreconcilable struggle against opportunism and was good at doing so.

In the Chinggangshan period, there were people like Lin Piao who harbored right-deviationist pessimism and wondered "how long the red flag can fly." In addition, there was also interference from "left"-deviationist putschism and from such ideas as the purely military viewpoint and roving-rebel ideology. At that time, the interference from the "left"-deviationist putschist line pursued by the Hunan provincial party committee was all the more serious. In March 1928, the Hunan provincial party committee dissolved the former provincial party committee, dismissed Comrade Mao Tsetung from his position as secretary of the former provincial party committee and ordered him to go to southern Hunan with an advancing army to act in coordination with an insurrection there. As a result, most of the border bases were seized or destroyed by the enemy. In late June of the same year, when the 4th Red Army was winning one battle after another and the expansion of the Red border area reached its peak, the Hunan provincial party committee sent Tu Hsiu-ching to Shinggangshan to order the Red Army to advance toward eastern and southern Hunan. This resulted in the August defeat in Hunan.

Before these operations began, Comrade Mao Tsetung put forward his correct opinions about them. Proceeding from the actual situation, he pointed out that we must not take any reckless action in Hunan because the enemy forces there were very strong and that since the enemy forces in Kiangsi were comparatively weak, the Red Army should try to expand its areas there. At the joint meeting held in Yunghsin on 30 June and attended by members of the front party committee and the Military Commission and by responsible persons of various counties, the participants, under Chairman Mao's leadership, decided to resist the Hunan provincial party committee's erroneous instructions. Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter to the Hunan provincial party committee and expressed his correct opinions on it. In the letter, he advocated that the Red Army should remain in the Hunan-Kiangsi border area, persist in establishing independent regimes of the workers and peasants by armed force and make continuous efforts to consolidate and expand the revolutionary base area in the Chinggang Mountains with Ninggang as its center.

However, when the main force of the Red Army reached Ling County in Hunan and Chairman Mao was in Yunghsin, Tu Hsiu-ching, acting in disregard of other people's opinions, spread the erroneous view that the 29th Regiment of the Red Army was getting restless in remaining in the border base area and wanted to return to its native place. He then compelled the Military Commission to lead the army in advancing south and attacking Chenchou. As a result, the 19th Regiment of the Red Army suffered a disastrous defeat and Comrade Wang Erh-cho, commander of the 28th Regiment of the Red Army, was killed.

As early as in the period of insurrection in southern Hunan, the "left"-deviationist putschists put forward the slogan: "Kill, Kill, Kill and Kill All Reactionaries; Burn, Burn, Burn and Burn All the Houses of the Reactionaries!" They advocated, "turn petty-bourgeois elements into proletarians and compel them to make revolution." During the insurrections in Hunan, people were killed and houses burned at random. These acts were committed by persons under the influence of this line pushed by the special committee in southern Hunan. Thus, the masses were alienated from the party.

While in the Chinggang Mountains, Comrade Mao Tsetung firmly resisted the above putschist views and never killed people or burned houses at random. When Tu Hsiu-ching came to Lung City, he criticized us for not burning down the city. Comrade Mao Tsetung said: Why should we burn houses in which people can live? Thus, we never burned any houses. In order to smash the blockade imposed by the enemy and to promote the development of the economy in the base area, Comrade Mao Tsetung also announced a policy to protect medium and small industrial and commercial enterprises. Tsaolinyu and Yuchang in Talung played an important role in the interflow of commodities and the promotion of economic development. This was conducive to winning over people of the middle stratum.

In the party, Comrade Mao Tsetung often said that if the majority of people did not agree with his opinions no matter whether they were right or wrong, we should act according to the opinions of the majority. In the struggle against the opportunist line within the party during the Ching kangshan period, Comrade Mao Tsetung was exemplary not only in upholding correct opinions and never blindly obeying the wrong leadership but also in observing party discipline and the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level and the entire membership to the Central Committee.

IV

The struggle in the Ching kang Mountains opened a new chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution. The Ching kangshan road opened up under Chairman Mao's leadership was not only the road to victory in China's new democratic revolution but also the road to victory in the revolutionary struggles of the people of semifeudal and semicolonial countries throughout the world. In the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, we clearly saw the dialectical relationship between the formation and development of Mao Tsetung Thought on the one hand and the great revolutionary practice of the Chinese people on the other. Precisely because it relies on practice, Mao Tsetung Thought plays the role of a complete scientific system and reflects the truth of objective laws. This has been proved through the revolutionary practice of tens of millions of people. With changing historical conditions and increasing practical experience, Mao Tsetung Thought has been continuously enriched and developed. The correct ideas formulated by Chairman Mao during the Ching kangshan period were later developed during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation.

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." He also pointed out: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice. Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice. Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." These statements by Chairman Mao are themselves an elucidation of the shaping and development of Mao Tsetung Thought during the Ching kangshan period and the shaping and development of Mao Tsetung Thought as a whole.

In celebration of Chairman Mao's birthday anniversary today and cherishing the memory of his great achievements and contributions, to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and hold aloft his great banner, we should by all means uphold the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and attach the highest importance to practice, which Chairman Mao consistently advocated, and take a correct attitude toward Mao Tsetung Thought. This is the key for the Chinese revolution to win victories continuously. Just like Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought is not dogma but revolutionary theory summed up from practice and in return used to guide practice. We should never follow the example of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in mutilating and distorting Mao Tsetung Thought, quoting isolated words and phrases out of context, deifying it, turning it into sermon texts and using it as formulas regardless of time, place or situation. Ostensibly supporting Chairman Mao and clamoring that "every sentence is truth," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practically went against what was most fundamental in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

We are facing a new historical period, striving to realize the four modernizations. Countless new things and problems are laid before us, waiting for us to study and solve them by proceeding from reality and by using the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In view of our new historical conditions, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has put forth the general task to persist in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, launch the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and build China into a great and powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and modern science and technology. A series of pertinent principles and policies has also been formulated and adopted. This is precisely in adherence to the principle of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice. In doing so, this amounts exactly to holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao. Under the guidance of the 11th National CCP Congress, we should emancipate our minds and overcome our apprehensions, uphold what practice has proved correct and dare to rectify what practice has proved wrong, so we can quicken the tempo of realizing the four modernizations. We are convinced that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Chinese people will certainly accomplish their great new historical mission, triumphantly carry out Chairman Mao's behests and usher in an unprecedentedly brilliant and prosperous era on our vast Oriental expanse of 9.6 million square kilometers in order to make worthy contributions to mankind and the world revolution.

PLA REVIVES MILITARY COURTS, PROCURATORATES

OW072349Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1733 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec--The PLA military courts were officially revived on 20 October and the PLA procuratorates are actively preparing to restore their functions.

Revival of the military courts and procuratorates which were dismantled by the Lin Biao and "gang of four" antiparty cliques--revived in accordance with the "PRC Constitution"--is an important organizational measure for strengthening our army's legal system and is of tremendous significance for grasping the key link in running the army well and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee's Military Commission, since its founding the Chinese PLA has steadily established a fairly comprehensive legal system for waging struggle against the enemy and for building the army. PLA military courts and procuratorates at all levels were established in September 1954 in accordance with the constitution, and organic laws governing the people's courts and procuratorates were approved and promulgated by the NPC. Under the leadership of party committees and political organs at various levels, the military legal organs cooperated with and exercised a check-and-balance with the security department, enforced and protected the law, dealt effective blows to sabotage activities of class enemies at home and abroad, protected the legitimate rights and interests of all PLA commanders and fighters, and purified the PLA ranks. They played a role in strengthening the army and insuring the successful execution of battle plans and various tasks.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always occupied the predominant position in our army's political and legal work and the absolute majority of security, procuratorate and court cadres were good or fairly good and faithfully followed the party's line and policies. Believing that the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat was an obstacle to their usurping party and state leadership, the Lin Biao and "gang of four" antiparty cliques shouted the counterrevolutionary slogan of "smash the public security, procuratorate and court establishment."

They wholly negated the socialist legal system, attacked and persecuted the security, procuratorate and court cadres and politically discredited, ideologically confused and organizationally disintegrated our army's security departments, military procuratorates and courts. This gravely undermined the legal system of our army. Eventually, the relationship between the enemy and ourselves was reversed, unjust verdicts, false charges and wrong decisions mushroomed, anarchism ran rampant and serious consequences were created in the political and ideological fields.

At present, political and legal departments throughout the army are increasing their efforts to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in trampling upon the socialist legal system so as to eliminate their pernicious influence. Acting in accordance with law, they are reviving and perfecting legal procedures in order to effectively protect socialist democracy and the legitimate rights and interests of cadres and fighters throughout the army, and to deal blows to sabotage activities of class enemies and criminals. They are conscientiously studying and publicizing the constitution and educating all comrades and fighters so as to enhance their consciousness of the necessity to abide by, protect and enforce the law and to wage resolute struggle against all acts that break the law and violate discipline. In strict accordance with party policy and the principle of seeking truth from facts, they are increasing their efforts to reinvestigate cases in order to quickly reverse injustices, rigged trials and wrong verdicts cooked up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," carry out party policy and promote and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. They are making earnest efforts to develop the military courts and procuratorates at all levels ideologically, organizationally and professionally in order to contribute to grasping the key link in running the army well and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

OPEN PLA MILITARY COURT SENTENCES ARMY CADRES

OW080009Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0415 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] According to a LIBERATION ARMY DAILY report, the military court of the Logistics Department under the Chengtu PLA units recently tried and punished (Chou Cheng-hua) and two others who committed serious crimes in violation of law and discipline. People joyously said that "the authority of the socialist legal system has been restored."

At an open session, the military court sentenced (Chou Cheng-hua), former deputy chief of staff of the (Chengtsang) supply depot who was guilty of illegally purchasing state materials for profit, taking bribes and raping women, to 10 years in prison; (Lung Min-sheng), former assistant technician of the equipment department of the depot who was guilty of embezzling and theft in serious violation of law and discipline, to 7 years in prison; and (To Tsun-shun), former cadre of Hostel 3 of the Chengtu PLA units who was guilty of embezzling in serious violation of law and discipline, to 6 years in prison. The three criminals were expelled from the party and army.

Abetted and shielded by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, these criminals had for years colluded with some speculators and profiteers in undermining socialism. They illegally used army units' seals and letterhead to forge certificates with which they stole and illegally purchased large quantities of military and state materials, worth more than 277,900 yuan, from army warehouses and local units; they then sold these materials for profit. By engaging in theft and bribery, they made more than 14,460 yuan.

In the spring of 1971 they flagrantly fabricated instructions by leaders of the party committee and Logistics Department of the Chengtu PLA units to force Comrade Chen I's relatives in Chengtu to move from their house. Then they illegally occupied that house and used it as the center of their criminal activities and as a place in which they conducted corrupt activities for pleasure.

The actions of (Chou Cheng-hua) and the two other criminals greatly harmed socialist construction and army building, created bad influences inside and outside the army, and damaged the reputation of our party and army. After the smashing of the gang of four the party committees of the Chengtu PLA units and its Logistics Department organized a special study group to investigate and verify the crimes of these three persons, with the help of departments concerned and in coordination with the masses. In the face of a considerable amount of conclusive material evidence and witnesses' testimony, the three criminals could not but bow their heads and admit their guilt. The Military Court punished the three criminals according to the law.

CCP MILITARY COMMISSION HONORS CADRE KILLED BY LIN FOLLOWER

OW081200Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec--The CCP Central Committee Military Commission issued an order to confer the honorary title of "Faithful Fighter" on Chen Hsiu-wen, squadron commander of a certain flight division of the PLA Air Force. An air force leading organ today in Peking held a meeting to confer the title on Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen.

Chang Ting-fa, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the air force, announced the awarding of the order of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission at the meeting. The order says:

At a critical moment when Chou Yu-chih and other sworn followers of Lin Piao hijacked a helicopter and traitorously plotted to sell themselves to revisionism, Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen was undaunted in the face of peril, heroically fought against the renegades, courageously sacrificed himself, shattered the criminal plot of Chou Yu-chih and the other sworn followers of Lin Piao at the cost of his own life, saved vital top secrets of the party and the state, and made a great contribution to the party and the people. The order calls on commanders and fighters of the whole army to learn from Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen, learn from his firm proletarian stand in being loyal to the party and the people and resolutely implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, learn from his fine style of study in conscientiously studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, insisting on integrating theory with practice and striving to remold his world outlook, learn from the revolutionary spirit demonstrated by his boundless sense of responsibility toward work, his constant effort to improve his skills and his serving the people wholeheartedly, and learn from the proletarian heroism demonstrated by him in the struggle against the enemy, undaunted in the face of peril, courageous and tactful and fearing no sacrifice.

The order calls on the commanders and fighters under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, firmly implement the line of the party's 11th national congress, carry out the policies and tasks for grasping the key link and running the army well and getting ready to fight in a war, carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Piao at the same time through to the end, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of our party and army under the new historical conditions, and strive to accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army, increase its fighting capacities and carry out the general task for the new period.

Air Force Political Commissar Kao Hou-liang spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen was born to a poor peasant family in Taiho County, Anhwei Province, in August 1937. He joined the army in 1956 and was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party in 1960. He successively served as fighter, trainee, pilot and so forth and performed meritorious services and won awards many times by outstandingly accomplishing assignments. At a critical moment, Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen showed his boundless loyalty to the party and the people and his fearless revolutionary heroism. This heroism was the result of many years of training by the party and his effort to diligently study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, integrate theory with practice and conscientiously remold his world outlook. In 1973, the party Central Committee pointed out: "The masses of commanders and fighters of the air force are loyal to the party and the people and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." "The revolutionary martyr Chen Hsiu-wen's heroic struggle against renegades on board the helicopter on which Lin Piao's sworn followers tried to flee was an example of this."

After the "13 September" incident, leading comrades of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee repeatedly instructed that it was necessary to publicize Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's heroic deed and penetratingly criticize the Lin Piao antiparty clique. But the evil "gang of four" deliberately obstructed and sabotaged these instructions and as a result the conferring of the honorary title on Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen and the publicizing of it have been delayed for many years. This is yet more evidence of the "gang of four's" crime in shielding the Lin Piao antiparty clique and sabotaging the criticism of Lin Piao. The masses of commanders and fighters of our air force must resolutely respond to the call of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously organize the units to learn from Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen, train thousands of Chen Hsiu-wen type faithful fighters, promote Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's revolutionary spirit, and accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the air force. We must make great efforts to fight well the third battle in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," expose and criticize the Lin Piao line, implement the party's policies, and conscientiously study and adhere to the basic Marxist principle what practice is the only criterion of truth. Together with the people of the whole country, we must take up the great task to carry out the four socialist modernizations and work for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

A responsible person of Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's unit, Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's wife Lo Yen-chiu, and a representative of Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's native place also spoke at the meeting. They expressed their determination to firmly respond to the call of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, learn from Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's revolutionary spirit and strive to achieve the great goal of the four modernizations.

At the meeting, Comrade Chang Ting-fa issued a report on this good news and on citations to Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's relatives and unit.

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the air force, Tsao Li-huai, Wu Fu-shan, Ho Ting-i, Liu Shih-chang, Want Ting-lieh and Yeh Sung-sheng; representatives of the PLA General Political Department, Comrade Chen Hsiu-wen's mother, representatives of commanders and fighters of air force organs, units, academies and schools in Peking. A total of 3,500 people attend the meeting.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLES DISCUSS IMPORTING TECHNOLOGY

Flexibility in Use

HK081121Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 2 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Ching Wen [2529 2429]: "Importing Technology Must Not Follow 'A Single Pattern'"]

[Text] How to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, make foreign things serve China and use approaches that are appropriate to specific circumstances are important tasks in importing technology which require our study.

Technology is now considered a commodity that can be traded in world markets. Importing technology and trading in it are thus closely related and, therefore, approaches in both cases should be flexible. For instance we may import complete sets of equipment or we may acquire technology and franchises for producing technological equipment. Such purchases may include basic designs for adaptation to Chinese engineering projects and other selected ranges of equipment, and laboratory tested processes for direct application in industrial production. In using foreign investment and applying foreign technology and equipment, there are options in contracting, processing and assembling operations for joint production, in jointly financed operations, compensatory trading, and so on. With regard to technological cooperation, there are cooperative arrangements whereby the interested parties may conduct research and produce designs together or form engineering or designing firms on a partnership basis. These operations differ from each other in that there are different forms of payment. They also include sending experts and qualified people abroad for training, participating in academic conferences and technological study groups, holding forums and exchanging papers and technical information, and so on. It is through these channels that technology is transferred. How technological achievements of one country may be rapidly, effectively and economically passed on to another depends on concrete conditions of the countries concerned. However, one thing is common and that is that a single pattern does not always work in effectively applying imported technology of the advanced and economical type. Flexible methods based on the study of political, economic, technological and even legal aspects under different circumstances are required before goals can be achieved.

After China implemented its first 5-year-plan, it primarily imported complete sets of equipment and has continued to do so since 1970. In terms of the experience of industrial development in foreign countries and our own experience, importing complete sets of equipment has been one of the earlier means to introduce technology into China. In a certain sense, this has been considered essential. An industrially backward country, due especially to a lack of experience in importing science and technology and absence of facilities for designing and producing equipment, China had to import complete sets in order to make up for lost time. By importing 300,000 tons of complete sets of equipment, the Peking general petrochemical plant has been able to achieve rapid results since it began production. After 2 years of operation, the profits and taxes surrendered by the plant to the state exceeded the total capital investment. Such an example shows that in order to consolidate the national economy, it will for some time be necessary for China to import complete sets of equipment.

However, there are many drawbacks to importing complete sets of equipment, not the least being the great expense incurred, and it is not likely to help raise the levels of domestic research and production. Although in this process some technology may be brought in, such technology is mainly confined to data concerning production capabilities and not related to the technological processes essential to manufacture. This is because the vendors alone have access to basic designs and vital aspects of production technology while the buyers have no way to acquire technological and production know-how beyond certain engineering particulars on the manufacture of required components and accessories for replacement purposes. This is an important reason why for a long time China was unable to manufacture sets of equipment identical to those it had imported in the past.

Due to the obvious drawbacks of importing complete sets of equipments many countries are trying to reduce the number of such acquisitions. Some countries have cut down such imports to about 28 percent, while others have practically discontinued this practice and focused on acquiring technology and other more advantageous approaches. In this connection, what Romania, Yugoslavia, Japan and other countries have done deserves our attention. While Yugoslavia and Romania have imported complete sets of equipment, they have stressed the acquisition of technology. In recent years in particular, they have acquired technology through arrangements such as securing franchises for manufacturing certain lines of equipment or collaborating in designing and producing them. Thus, the levels of scientific research, designing and manufacturing facilities in both countries have been enhanced. By combining acquisition of technology with facilities for production, supply and marketing, importing with exporting, and new enterprises with old ones after they have been renovated, a high-speed development of industry and agriculture has been achieved. From 1950 to 1975, Japan spent \$5.8 billion importing more than 26,000 technological items and these found wide applications in Japan's national economic sectors. Consequently, the Japanese economy advanced rapidly and it subsequently overtook and surpassed developed capitalist countries in Europe and America. If Japan were to have developed these technological items through its own efforts from the start, it would have quadrupled the time required and invested many times more money in scientific research. Thus, importing technology not only can quicken the pace but also it can reduce the cost.

We import technology to raise our country's level of production techniques, scientific research and economic management. We also do so to increase our self-reliance and quicken our step in achieving the four modernizations. Importing technology is thus aimed at facilitating the conduct of foreign trade so that more flexible ways can be developed, instead of following "a one-way traffic" and "a single pattern". This flexibility should take into consideration the need to rapidly develop the national economy and make appropriate arrangements for the acquisition of complete sets of equipment without losing sight of the long-range interests and immediate advantages in importing advanced technology and acquiring advanced experience. Even if it is desirable to import complete sets of equipment, we must also acquire the advanced technologies necessary for manufacturing equipment. This is aimed at raising our country's level of scientific research, design, manufacture and management, besides assimilating and developing the acquired technologies and enhancing China's initiative and radically improving its self-reliance and capabilities.

Improving management of imported technology is an important segment of doing this job well. Importing advanced technology on a massive scale involves handling a large amount of contractual deals. This is especially so when rapid technological advances are being made and their categories are constantly multiplying. [paragraph continues]

If every transaction must be approved by one or two organizations fully authorized to deal with external contacts, all access avenues will inevitably be closed and efficiency affected. As a result, the problem of reducing the number of access levels, simplifying procedures and increasing efficiency has become a pressing issue in managing the acquisition of technology and must be quickly solved. Under the state's unified planning and unified action, it is necessary to increase the powers of responsible government departments and local organizations, even those in a number of enterprises directly charged with concluding transactions. This is aimed at mobilizing the initiative of various concerned quarters so as to improve the work of importing technology. Since this task is related to foreign trade, production, technology, economics, law and foreign affairs, it is necessary to revise and formulate unified laws and regulations with regard to the transfer and acquisition of technology so that relevant units may have some guidance to follow in doing their work. In addition, leadership over and planning of such work must be strengthened in order to promote a balance between units responsible for acquiring technological items. Moreover, the exchange of technical information between China and other countries should be stepped up and training of backbone technological forces conducted. With regard to those items and equipment acquired, they should be used in production in order to achieve quick economic results. It is wrong to acquire equipment without putting it to good use or to put it aside for a prolonged period. After the equipment acquired is assembled and ready for production, the next step is to run enterprises well according to the characteristics of modern large-scale production and objective economic laws and to increase labor productivity and promote the economic advantages of advanced technology. We must follow the principle of using, studying, improving and making something out of the imported technology until it is fully assimilated and developed. Only by so doing can we overtake and surpass advanced world levels.

Adapting to Specific Situations

HK070922Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 2 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Mei Ching [2734 2532]: "Importing Technology Must Be Based on One's Own Characteristics--The Experience of the United States in Importing Multi-Purpose Mechanized Coal Mining Equipment"]

[Excerpts] In the past the United States used the method of "short-wall" extraction in coal mines and also made improvements on the technique. But, recovery rate was low and accidents were frequent. In 1960, it began importing from West Germany and Britain the multi-purpose mechanized equipment for "long-wall" coal mining.

The United States took a tortuous path in importing this new technology. At first it blindly copied the experiences of others, then digested and finally developed them. This is a lesson we should learn. To sum up, the experience of the United States is to take the strong points of other countries, promptly improve the method of importing technology and suit this technology to the characteristics of the United States; to make down-to-earth research, Americanize imported technology and work out corresponding scientific methods of management.

In July 1960, the United States imported from Britain a set of multi-purpose mechanized equipment of long-wall coal mining. The crucial part of this equipment was the automatic propping framework, which was not suitable to the geological conditions of coal mines in the United States and therefore could not be extensively adopted. Importation of this was suspended for 6 years.

In 1966, U.S. engineers suggested asking West Germany and Britain to specially design a strong propping framework suitable to the hard roof of coal mines in the United States. By 1969, 22 frameworks of this kind had been imported. These frameworks were efficient but their adaptability was not ideal.

In order to adapt the imported technology to the characteristics of coal mines in the United States, specialists from a British mining consultant company were invited to the United States to design a protective type of propping framework.

In 1976, the United States also asked the technical consultant company of the West German Rhur Coal Company to study the technical problems of using the protective propping framework.

After 10 years of trial and error, the United States realized that in order to popularize the techniques of multi-purpose mechanized coal mining, it would be necessary to carry out research in light of its conditions, research on the pressure in coal mines, adapt the automatic propping framework to the geological conditions and eventually devise and manufacture a kind of propping framework for its own use.

In order to further increase per-unit-area output and efficiency, in 1976 the U.S. Bureau of Mines started studying automation in long-wall coal mining. More than 40 million dollars will be spent on this project by 1980, the largest sum of money appropriated by this bureau for mining technology research.

While importing this new advanced technology, the United States also pays close attention to training its miners. For instance, the Jim Walter Company is building 4 long-wall coal mining pits, each yielding 1.8 million tons of coal a year. When this project began, the company developed a plan for training miners and built a modern training center. Expenditures in the first 4 years will amount to \$7.3 million. Each new miner attends a training course for 85 days and receives 50 days of training in a coal pit during this course.

Editor's Note

HK070826Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 2 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY editor's note on importing technology]

[Text] Importing advanced technology on a large scale is a major strategic decision policy of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Doing this job well will undoubtedly give great impetus to realizing the four modernizations in our country.

The question is how to do this job well?

For example, how do we learn to do business, do more work by spending less money and import advanced technology urgently needed by our country at present? We should not use money to buy things which are not advanced or which we can make. When we buy major equipment, we do not have to buy complete sets if we can manufacture the parts, so that we can save ourselves the trouble of importing various parts and devices from abroad. If we can import technology, that is buy the software and learn to manufacture the equipment then we do not have to spend much money on buying the hardware, that is, the equipment and import large quantities of iron and steel from abroad. Since we are doing business, we should get a clear idea of each seller's technology and credit and the prices of their goods, in order to make the best choice. In no way should we buy any goods just because they are foreign.

We must also ask how do we master and apply the new technology as quickly as possible after importing it? We must strive to digest and develop the imported technology and create new technology. If we only import technology and do not create new technology, we shall always lag behind others and we will be unable to catch up with and surpass the countries with advanced technology.

All these are new problems which we must study, study and again study.

The three articles carried in this special column today are related to these new problems. Their purpose is to promote this kind of study and research. Meanwhile, we hope that the units concerned will regularly contribute articles to us, giving accounts of their experiences in managing imported technology.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

HK081048Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 30 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Lo An-jen [5012 1344 0088]: "The Present State and Development of Nuclear Power Stations Abroad"]

[Text] According to investigations by and statistics from the Japanese Atomic Energy Development Council, at the end of 1977 the total number of nuclear power stations throughout the world had reached 201, with a generating capacity of 106,079,550 kilowatts, surpassing the mark of 100 million kilowatts.

It has taken over 100 years from the first appearance of a power station for conventional thermal power stations to reach a capacity of 100 million kilowatts. It has taken only 20-odd years for nuclear power stations to achieve that.

In 1951, the United States was first to prove by experiment that atomic reactors can generate electricity. In 1954, the Soviet Union built an experimental nuclear power station with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, which fed into the power network. In 1956, Britain built the first nuclear power station composed of four reactors, which could both generate electricity and produce plutonium. Its generating capacity reached 200,000 kilowatts. Then Britain built nuclear power stations in large numbers. By 1970, British power stations had a total capacity of nearly 5 million kilowatts. In the latter part of the 50s and in the 60s, Britain was the country using nuclear power on the largest scale. But the type of reactor Britain had adopted was relatively uneconomical and the prospects for its development were not bright; thus, since the latter part of the 60s, it has begun to study the use of another type.

Since 1970, Britain, which led the world in nuclear power development, has been left behind by the United States. Since the latter part of the 60s, the capacity of U.S. nuclear power stations has grown very fast. In recent years, the United States has continuously maintained its claim to around one-half of the total world capacity of nuclear power stations. By the end of 1977, it had nuclear power stations in operation with a total capacity of around 50 million kilowatts.

In the 60s France used the same kind of reactor Britain had adopted. After finding its continuous use uneconomical, it decided after 2 or 3 years of research to switch to the kind of reactor generally used by other countries. It has since made fast progress. At present, its nuclear power program ranks second in the world after that of the United States. Moreover, it is leading the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in its study and development of fast neutrons on its own.

The present capacity of nuclear power stations in operation, under construction or on order totals over 600 million kilowatts. A total of 21 countries and areas in the world have nuclear power stations in operation. Forty-six countries and areas have plans to develop nuclear power stations. It is estimated that by the year 2000, the capacity of nuclear power stations in the world will be some where from 1,300 million to 1,650 million kilowatts, accounting for about 35 percent of the then total capacity of power stations. By the year 2020, this percentage will have increased to 57 percent.

Nuclear power stations have grown rapidly for the following reasons:

The first reason has to do with the amount of resources available and their rational use. With the development of modern industry and communications, there has been a very rapid consumption of energy. There is a danger that petroleum and natural resources will be in short supply within several decades. There are only enough coal resources which can be used economically to last for several hundred years. Moreover, organic fuels are also important chemical materials; they can be used to produce chemical fibers, chemical fertilizers, medicines, plastics, insecticides, synthetic rubber, and many other important products. It is a pity to have them burned away. Therefore, we must start now to gradually use new sources of energy.

The second reason is one of economics: Since 1974, electricity generated by nuclear power stations has cost from 20 to 30 percent to 40 or 50 percent less than that generated by thermal power stations. The annual saving of money in terms of JMP is several hundred million yuan. With the largest number of nuclear power stations, the United States has saved from 1 to over 3 billion yuan (JMP) in the past few years.

The third reason is that the use of nuclear power makes possible a great reduction in the volume of traffic and transportation. It takes 100,000 trains a year to haul 300 million tons of coal for a thermal power station with a capacity of 100 million kilowatts, but no more than 1,000 heavy-duty cars are needed to haul a year's supply of nuclear fuel for a nuclear power station with a capacity of 100 million kilowatts.

The fourth reason is that the conventional thermal power station poses a relatively serious threat of environmental pollution. A coal-burning thermal power station with a generating capacity of 100 million kilowatts discharges into the air 16.4 million tons of harmful gas per year. The amount of "waste" from a nuclear power station is much less.

Because of the advantages of nuclear power stations, France and other countries which lack organic fuel have decided to build only nuclear power stations and not thermal power stations. Brazil has planned to build nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 65 million kilowatts by the year 2000. Iran, rich in petroleum resources, is also prepared to build nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 34,400,000 kilowatts by 1992, accounting for 50 percent of the then total capacity of power stations.

Nuclear power stations still present certain problems that must be solved. The power reactors used on a large scale at present come within the range of so-called nonbreeder reactors. Technology for such reactors is relatively mature. Their use is more economical. But they depend chiefly on the disintegration of Uranium 235. Though capable of direct disintegration within these reactors, Uranium 238 has a much lower rate of disintegration than does Uranium 235 and is generally several percent below the disintegration rate of U235. To properly solve the problem of increasing the supply of energy resources, we must develop breeder reactors. But technology for breeder reactors is relatively complex and immature. It is estimated that the reactors cannot be produced on a large scale before the 90's of the present century.

STEEL COMPANY WORKERS RESOLVE TO MAKE NEW CONTRIBUTIONS

HK070901Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report based on reports of PEKING DAILY: "Workers of Capital Iron and Steel Company Seriously Study Remarks Made by Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien to Foreign Friends and Resolve to Make New Contributions"]

[Text] In the last 2 days, the masses of workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have conscientiously studied the remarks made by Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien to foreign friends. Looking back at the great achievements made by the Capital Iron and Steel Company under Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country, they all emotionally expressed the thought that stability and unity and the realization of the four modernizations are the common aspirations of the people throughout the country. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we must closely rally round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, make great and rapid advances, and march boldly toward the ambitious goal of realizing the four modernizations.

In the more than 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" the party committee of the Capital Iron and Steel Company had led the masses of workers to grasp the key link in running the plant, has put down rebellion and restored order, fought a large-scale people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four," criticized the factional forces of the bourgeoisie and those bad people who were guilty of the serious crime of beating, smashing and looting, and drawn the distinction between right and wrong with respect to class alignment and class line. At the same time, by relying on the masses, it has conscientiously examined the unjust, false and wrong cases concocted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and further implemented the party's various proletarian policies. The masses of workers have further distinguished between right and wrong, raised their awareness, promoted stability and unity and laid a solid foundation for all-out production. The party committee of the company has also vigorously grasped the reorganization of leading bodies and enterprises so that their management at all levels could be conspicuously strengthened and the excellent situation of stability and unity further developed.

The stability and unity has created fine conditions for making an all-round leap in production and an all-out effort for the four modernizations. The masses of workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have vigorously developed all kinds of emulation drives and striven to learn science, technology and culture to overtake and surpass advanced levels. In the first 10 months of this year, the company's utilization coefficient for blast furnaces, coke ratio and acceptance rate of pig iron maintained the leading position in the national emulation drive for medium blast furnaces. During October and November, the utilization coefficient of its blast furnaces and coke ratio reached advanced international levels. By concentrating a superior force, the workers of the mining company of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have vigorously developed technical innovations and have fought a large-scale battle to storm fortified points. In the first 10 months of this year, the company's monthly average grade for finished ores, which always led the rest of the country, was 66.8 percent. Since July, the grade for finished ores has exceeded 67 percent, surpassed the results of the best mine in the United States and reached advanced international levels. Some 19 plants, mines and engineering units of the company have already fulfilled the state plan and the output in total industrial production value. Plans for such vital products as steel, pig iron steel billet and steel products for the year handed down by the state to the company have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. [paragraph continues]

The company has reached or exceeded the best level in the history of the enterprise for 24 out of 25 major economic and technical targets and reached advanced national and international levels for 12. Since the beginning of this year, the company has also made more than 1,400 technical innovations, of which more than 50, such as the automatic mixing of materials and the enriching of coal gas in blast furnaces, have provided favorable conditions for achieving high output, fine quality and low consumption.

The workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company expressed that the excellent situation of stability and unity has not been easy to achieve, and we must greatly treasure and value it. We must unremittingly consolidate and develop this excellent situation and wholeheartedly channel all our energy toward repeatedly making new contributions for speeding up the four modernizations.

MAJOR IRON-STEEL ENTERPRISES TOP ANNUAL QUOTAS

OW071221Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)—Paotow and Wuhan iron and steel companies and several other big Chinese iron and steel enterprises have met their annual plan ahead of time.

Paotaw reached its annual steel plan on November 18, 43 days ahead of time, surpassing the best level in history. The iron and steel blooms plans were met 59 and 80 days ahead of time, respectively. Paotow Iron and Steel Company failed to fulfill the state plan for seven of the ten years from 1967 to 1976 due to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Production began to revive in 1977 after the gang was smashed. The company built an iron mine this year and ore was shipped out of the mine by rail by the end of last October. The ore is low in phosphate and fluor. Seven other major projects are under construction.

Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company reached its 1978 state plan for the five products of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke and refractory bricks by November 29. Quality was raised and 105 new products were trial-produced. The company is improving its scientific management and conducting emulation.

By the end of November, the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking met its annual plan for output value and output of major products including steel, pig iron, steel blooms and rolled steel. Blast furnace utilization rate in the company's iron smelting plant this year has been the highest in the country. By October and November it was up to advanced international ranks. Labour emulation and technical innovations are under way. Over 50 new items have introduced, including the automation of sintering and ingredient blending. This opens the way for higher output, better quality and lower cost.

Wuhan Iron and Steel Company in central China and Maanshan Iron and Steel Company in east China have met their production plan ahead of schedule for the output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, iron ore and refractory materials. Wuhan's steel output is 26 per cent higher than the previous peak and iron 11 per cent higher.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON KIANGSU PRODUCTION BRIGADE

CW061538Y Peking NCNA in English 1457 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY article: "The Kind of Socialism the Peasants Like"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--How a formerly poor production brigade in east China steadily raised its members' living standards, including money income, food, housing and welfare, is told in a major front page story in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

The paper's commentator points out that the 200 peasant households of Kiangsu Province's Huahsi production brigade did this by building up a thriving collective economy, simultaneously expanding agriculture, side-line occupations and rural industry. "Peasants are practical minded people," says the article. "They deepen their love for socialism only when they feel in terms of their own vital interests that it is superior to capitalism. Then they throw in their lot more and more with the socialist collectives. These vital interests are the motive force that brings them to work actively for socialism," the article says.

The Commentator points out that the four modernizations are inconceivable on the basis of a poor and backward agriculture. A modern, powerful socialist country will never be built if the peasants lack enthusiasm, if some of them even doubt the advantages of the socialist system because their living standards are not raised for a long period. This is what resulted in some places from the distortions of party policy by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who used left-sounding but actually rightist slogans to attack all attempts either to increase production or to raise the peasants' incomes. It was precisely in those places that genuine capitalist activity arose. On the other hand, experience shows that the most effective way to block the road back to capitalism is to build a powerful material foundation for the collective economy, coupled with deep-going, painstaking political and ideological work.

Anyone who sincerely wants the four modernizations should take the Huahsi production brigade as an example and work to improve the material and cultural life of the commune members on the basis of a continuous growth in production, as the Huahsi party branch has done. Fifteen years ago, five years after the communes were set up, Huahsi was still a backward area. Little streams and waterways cut the fields, some high and some low, into irregular plots. The average annual income of the peasants came to only 50 or 60 yuan per capita. A skilled carpenter and a fisherman were among the able-bodied members who left the village to make a living elsewhere. (They are back now.) This was a shock to the villagers.

Wu Jen-pao, secretary of the brigade party branch, saw that the most effective way of imbuing the peasants with a love for socialism was to transform the countryside, rapidly expand the collective economy and give the people a better life. In 1964, the brigade mapped out a 15-year development plan. By hard work, the peasants built water control projects, levelled farmland and introduced scientific farming. The 15-year plan was completed in only eight years. In 1972, that year, the brigade's average grain yield went up to 15 tons per hectare and all its members moved into new homes. Since then the advance has continued.

Today the landscape of the village has been entirely changed. The fields are now even and laid out in rectangular plots marked out by rows of trees. Peasants live in neat rows of bungalows and two-storeyed buildings, set off by rice fields and willow trees. Grain yields rose to 20 tons per hectare this year, up another one-third. The farmland comes to only one-twentieth of a hectare per person, but for the past eight years the brigade had provided the state, mostly through sales and partly through the small collective grain tax, an average of 380 tons of grain and 870 pigs in addition to poultry and other products each year.

The brigade engages in 30 side-lines and industrial undertakings, including metal-cutting, farm tool repairs, making plastic bags, and raising pigs and poultry. Income from these undertakings now accounts for 78 percent of their annual income. Under the gang of four, it was forbidden in many places for income from rural industry and side-lines to exceed income from agriculture proper.

The brigade has bought tractors, trucks and machines with which it has mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, irrigation and drainage, threshing, the spraying of insecticides and grain processing.

The income of the peasants averages 220 yuan per capita this year, four times that of 15 years ago. Added to the collective welfare they receive from the brigade, it came to 240 yuan per capita. A villager who was a rich peasant before liberation told reporters that this figure is double his family's per capita income in pre-liberation days. The annual food grain supply for brigade members averages 310 kilogrammes of unhusked rice per capita. Ninety-eight per cent of the brigade's peasant families have enough extra grain in reserve to last them from six months to one year.

The housing put up by the brigade for its members averages 20 square metres per capita. The brigade provides free schooling for the children from nursery to senior middle school. It also provides paid maternity leave for women members and free meals and daily expenses for the old and disabled who have no close relatives to depend upon. The brigade has a library, basketball courts, two television sets and two film projectors to give its members a variety of cultural and recreational activities in their spare hours.

Members receive their share of the collective income strictly according to the quantity and quality of the work the individual member has done. This year, the brigade set aside 10,000 yuan out of which to reward peasants who do outstanding work. While adhering to the principle of "to each according to his work," the brigade sees to it that the difference in income level among its members does not become too great and ensures that all prosper together.

Take the family of Wu Ho-ying as an example. Wu Ho-ying's legs became paralysed at the age of 16 and her father and mother are now already more than sixty years old. Wu Jen-pao, the brigade party branch secretary, rowed her in a small boat to a nearby town to study shoemaking. Now, the brigade has arranged for her to make and repair shoes in the village. Since she is skilled, she receives roughly the same pay as an able-bodied peasant. Her father works on the brigade's chicken farm and her mother does odd jobs at the threshing ground. The family receives about 600 to 700 yuan of cash income a year, after deducting expenses for food and fuel, and is fairly well off. In all, the brigade has 80 old and weak members, all of whom are able to support themselves.

The brigade commends peasants who work hard for the collective and teaches its members to appreciate the advantages of the socialist system. The number of work days done by the commune peasants every year has risen and so has their work efficiency. Jobs which would take years to complete in the past are now done in a year or less.

The brigade members show their love for the collective in many ways. No one picks ripe melons and fruit for himself at harvest time. People are so conscientious that once after a heavy rain the brigade cadres distributed 35 tons of rainsoaked rice to 200 families, asking them to dry the grain for the collective without bothering to weigh out the portion given to each family. The peasant families took down wooden doors and spread out bed mats to dry the grain, completing the task in a record time.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON HOW TIENTSIN DEVELOPS AGRICULTURE

HK060650Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Cheng Chi-min [6774 0796 3046]: "Tientsin Can Develop Agriculture Substantially"]

[Text] Tientsin has 7,000,000 mou of farmland which averages out to 1 mou per capita, and, therefore, should be self-sufficient in food grains. However, for a long time the average per mou yield has remained at only 331 catties, and every year it must rely on the state for a large amount of grain, due to the low grain output, the development of pig breeding and poultry raising is also very slow. Based on statistics for 1977, the city can supply only 23 percent of its standard requirements for pork and only 3 percent of its standard requirements for fresh eggs.

There are many causes contributing to this condition, but the major one is the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The per mou yield of grain for last year and this year is still very low, and the average of 340 catties per mou represents an increase of only 7.5 catties per mou a year. The rate of increase is too slow!

Water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture. The water shortage is also an important reason why agricultural and foodstuffs production in Tientsin cannot increase. Because of the water shortage nearly a million mou of irrigated fields were transformed into dry fields a few years ago and Hsiochan rice, well known in China and abroad, became almost extinct. Is the shortage of water in Tientsin due to a lack of water sources? No. Tientsin Prefecture is situated at the lower reaches of nine rivers. According to an analysis of hydrological data, in the three months of July, August and September each year, some 3.67 billion cubic meters of water are discharged into the sea from the Tientsin Prefecture in a normal year. In times of abundant rainfall, the volume may reach 6.4 billion cubic meters. If half of the water discharged annually into the sea could be stored in Tientsin Prefecture, there would be enough for the use of industry and agriculture and the livelihood of the people in Tientsin Municipality. However, in the past Tientsin has not built bigger reservoirs. The masses said: This is begging water from other provinces and municipalities with the wealth of water at our disposal.

Another unique feature of Tientsin Prefecture is the abundance of low-lying land and saline-alkaline soil and the number of canals and rivers for draining and diverting flood water. If water is not stored, seedlings cannot emerge when there is a spring drought and harvests cannot be guaranteed when there are summer floods. If water is not stored alkalinity cannot be reduced and the agricultural crop yield will be lowered. The channels of sea water over the years will form sediment blocking the drainage of flood water. If agriculture in Tientsin is to improve and change its low yield condition, it must vigorously build big reservoirs and use every means to mobilize the masses and go in for medium and small water conservancy projects.

At present, Tientsin Municipality has decided to enlarge and build several big reservoirs in some of the larger low-lying areas such as Peitakang, Tuanpowa and Chihlihai and replace drainage with storage. It has also decided to dredge and deepen the channels of principle rivers and build locks to store water. At the same time it has called on various districts and counties to build all kinds of medium and small water conservancy projects by relying on their own efforts and in a manner suitable to local conditions. It has now drawn up a realistic and practical 3-year plan. When this plan and other measures have been realized, Tientsin will not only be self-sufficient in food grains, but it will also be able to supply grains for industry and feed.

As early as 1973, an old comrade of Tientsin Municipality in charge of agriculture put forward a plan for Tientsin to become self-sufficient in food grains by 1980. He was denounced by certain responsible members of Tientsin Municipality for "making extravagant claims" and his proposal was arbitrarily suppressed. Tientsin is a major industrial city with advantageous conditions for industry to support agriculture. Everything depends on people and as long as they are willing to work this plan can be realized. The water conservancy project at Peitakang could not be completed for 2 years because of interference from certain responsible members of Tientsin Municipality. But once the leading members paid attention to and grasped the water conservancy project, it was completed on time. Was this project not completed soon after the local leading members visited the worksite to see that all necessary measures were implemented with the cadres and masses working for 70 days without a break? After ferreting out the "gang of four," Tangku District is not afraid to struggle against the erroneous line of certain responsible members of Tientsin Municipality, invite back a number of agricultural specialists with experience and ability who are willing to work on their old jobs and install them in posts at various levels to direct agriculture. At the same time, it has boldly mobilized the masses to build medium and small reservoirs by relying on their own efforts in a manner suitable to local conditions, and used every means to resume planting HsiaoChan rice. This year, the average yield per mou in this prefecture reached more than 500 catties which represents an increase of 200 catties per mou over last year.

The key to the problem lies in going all out and following through with the measures taken. The results for the next 3 years depend on the results of the first year and the results of the first year depend on the results of the preceeding winter. Work for this winter and the coming spring must be firmly and properly grasped. The vigor of Tientsin's people to fight the battle of increasing agriculture has risen and the overall situation is excellent. As long as the leadership is concrete, measures are effective, and all is united from top to bottom in the common effort to seize the day and the hour and work boldly, there is great hope of scoring a bumper harvest next year and achieving a per mou yield of 800 catties by 1980.

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ANHWEI PREFECTURE REHABILITATES FORMER PARTY SECRETARY

HK070510Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Luan Prefectural CCP Committee recently held a rally of party members of prefectural organs and seriously handled the mistakes of (Hsieh Cheng-ming), former head of the section of cadres under the Organization Department of the prefectural CCP committee, and others who concocted false materials, created miscarriage of justice and persecuted Comrade (Tu Wei-yu), former secretary of the Luan Prefectural CCP Committee. The prefectural CCP committee decided to dismiss (Hsieh Cheng-ming) from his post as head of the section of cadres and expel him from the party. The prefectural CCP committee also decided to dismiss from their posts two former members of the special group for examining cases and place them on probation within the party for 2 years. The two former members actively participated in creating this miscarriage of justice.

Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) was wronged and cruelly persecuted for 8 years. The so-called renegade case involving Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) was a miscarriage of justice and a trumped-up case created by (Hsieh Cheng-ming) and others who followed Lin Piao, the gang of four and their Anhwei agent. During the Cultural Revolution, (Hsieh Cheng-ming) and others illegally threw Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) into prison and detained him for 18 months. They also arbitrarily decided that Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) was a "renegade". The masses of cadres and people in Luan were very indignant about this miscarriage of justice and Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) repeatedly appealed against the judgment. However, due to the interference and hindrance by the gang's Anhwei agent, there were several fierce struggles between those who favored conducting a reinvestigation and those opposed.

Because the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee attached importance to this case, in 1978, the Luan Prefectural CCP Committee thus started to do away with interference, mobilize the masses, thoroughly expose the true circumstances of this miscarriage of justice, overrule all trumped-up charges brought against Comrade (Tu Wei-yu) and completely rehabilitate Comrade (Tu Wei-yu).

KIANGSI HOLDS RALLY ON TACHAI MOVEMENT INSPECTION

HK071117Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] In order to do well in inspecting the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build more Tachai-type counties in accordance with the six criteria for a Tachai-type county, some 200 cadres of provincial organs will soon leave for various areas to participate in the activities of inspecting, evaluating and examining units in learning from Tachai.

"The provincial CCP committee held a mobilization rally on 5 December and called on all comrades who are to be sent to the various areas to take the in-depth exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, to regard the propagation and implementation of the two important documents of the central authorities on rural work as their motive force, to give first place to doing well in winter production, increasing output and providing disaster relief and to promote the development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build more Tachai-type counties in a still more thoroughgoing, sustained and down-to-earth way.

"The rally was presided over by Comrade (Chang Kuo-chen), secretary of the party committee of the provincial agriculture office. Comrade Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrade Liu Chun-hsiu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. The rally analyzed the excellent situation in the rural areas and also pointed out some problems in the excellent situation.

"The first problem is that the development of the learn-from-Tachai movement is uneven. Advanced units have also suffered natural disaster. Some advanced units have increased their output in a sustained and all-round way and have basically attained the six criteria for a Tachai-type county. Some advanced units have waged arduous struggles against serious natural disaster and have maintained their previous year's levels. However, some advanced units have had a marked decrease in output and in some advanced units output has decreased for several consecutive years. Therefore, these units are far from attaining the six criteria.

"The second problem is that the development of the implementation of the spirit of the central authorities' important documents on rural work is uneven. Some areas have done well in the implementation, have realized policies, greatly changed work style and scored outstanding achievements. However, certain areas have basically stuck to general propagation and directives and to making general experiments in selected places. These areas are filled with apprehension and are slow in taking action. Some areas even have quite a number of stumbling blocks and dead ends.

"The third problem is that the development of agricultural production is very uneven as a result of different conditions of drought and antidrought struggles. Some areas have increased their output and income; some areas have increased their output but their income has been reduced; some areas have had serious reductions in output and income. There is a wide gap between bumper harvest and poor harvest among communes and brigades. We have to conscientiously solve the above-mentioned problems."

The rally called on those cadres who are to be sent to various areas to conscientiously help all party committees to do well in grasping the following work:

"1. Deeply mobilize the masses to do well in 'one criticism and two blows'. We must conscientiously inspect the situation of conducting the 'one criticism and two blows' movement in various areas. We must conscientiously check whether those people and matters connected with capitalist forces and sabotage activities of class enemies have been thoroughly investigated. We must conscientiously check whether various areas have fully mobilized the masses to expose and criticize those problems of greatest pernicious influence. We must conscientiously check whether various areas have distinguished between right and wrong in major lines; conscientiously check whether various areas have eliminated their lingering fear; conscientiously check whether various areas have emancipated people's minds; conscientiously check whether various areas have hit hard at sabotage activities of class enemies; conscientiously check whether various areas have checked the evil trends of capitalism; conscientiously check whether various areas have smashed the social basis of the gang of four; and conscientiously check whether various areas have raised the poor and lower-middle class to predominance.

"2. Apply the spirit of rectifying incorrect work styles to energetically grasp the implementation of the two documents of the central authorities on rural work; conscientiously check whether leadership groups at basic levels have carried out the rectification and whether they have become vigorous, united and fighting nuclei."

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We must conscientiously check whether the documents of the central authorities have been made known to every family; conscientiously check whether various units and departments have comprehensively eradicated irrational burdens on peasants and whether they have made repayments to peasants; conscientiously check whether various evil trends including "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draught, animals, farm tools, funds, and so forth." Extravagant eating and drinking, and building clubs and mansions in a haphazard fashion still exist; conscientiously check whether various disgusting work styles, including arbitrarily bullying, beating and abusing the masses, withholding food grain and imposing fines still exist; conscientiously check whether the production teams' right of self-determination has been respected; and conscientiously check whether various areas have set up the system of production responsibility.

On the basis of making investigations and studies and of solving problems, we must help various counties and communes to do well in convoking meetings of cadres at three levels and to do well in rectifying leadership groups.

"3. Help various areas to do well in year-end distribution and in arranging people's livelihood. This year's serious drought has resulted in many new conditions and new problems in the year-end distribution. We must regard and grasp the year-end distribution as the key link of various types of rural work." At present, we must mobilize the masses to do well in winter production and to tap new resources and economize on expenditures. "We must organize 20 to 30 percent of the total labor forces to use the period before the spring festival to energetically grasp diversified economy and collective side-line production and organize them to do well in 'minor autumn harvest' and to try in every possible way to increase cash income." At the same time, we must also conscientiously do well in cleaning and clearing up work points, accounts, properties and granaries and do our utmost to realize distribution.

"4. Do well in grasping winter production and farmland capital construction." Under the unified leadership of local party committees, comrades to be sent to various areas must help various areas to find out weak links, organize farmland capital construction, do well in grasping management of winter crops, manure accumulation, manure production, afforestation and prevention of forest fire, and whip up a new upsurge in winter production in a down-to-earth way.

The rally noted: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has shown great concern for the Kiangsi people and has expected much of the Kiangsi people. We must do well in this inspection work, do well in various types of rural work, speedily develop agriculture and quicken the pace of building more Tachai-type counties so as to meet the expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Comrades to be sent to various areas said: We will persevere in making investigations and studies, will seek truth from facts, will modestly learn from the masses, will strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and will do well in this inspection work and other various work.

ASHES OF FORMER KIANGSU VICE GOVERNOR CHEN YANG EMPLACED

OW061149Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpt] A ceremony to emplace the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Chen Yang, former vice governor of Kiangsu Province and chairman of the provincial military committee, was held in Nanking on 21 April this year. Comrade Chen Yang died of illness on 21 April 1975 in Nanking at the age of 61.

Wreaths and condolence messages were sent by the provincial revolutionary committee, the organization, propaganda and united front departments of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial planning, economic and capital construction committees, provincial offices of agriculture and finance, the office of national defense industry, and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; as well as the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee and related units and friends of the late Comrade Chen Yang: Su Yu, Chu Ching [2806 7230], Wang Pi-chen, Cheng Yin, Chien Cheng-ying, (Chang Yueh), Hsu Chia-tun, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Wang Ping-shih, Tai Wei-jan, Chen Ko-tien, Wang Chu-pin, (Sa Yu-ying), (?Yu Kuang-mao), (Ting Hsiang) and (?Chang Yen).

Present at the ceremony were more than 400 persons including Tai Wei-jan, (Chou Kuo-fan), Chen Liang, (Teng Shou-hsiang) and other comrades, representatives of the provincial organs, various departments, committees and offices and bureaus concerned, and friends of the late Comrade Chen Yang.

The ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Chen Pin-liang), vice chairman of the provincial military committee. Comrade (Kao Lin-kuang), vice chairman of the provincial military committee, delivered the memorial speech.

SHANGHAI GARRISON DISTRICT UNIT DISCUSSES JAPANESE FILM

OW071029Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Not long ago, cadres and fighters of the 5th Company of a certain unit under the Shanghai Garrison District stationed on Hengsha Island watched the Japanese film "Yearning for Home" on television. As soon as the showing of the film was finished, debate arose among the viewers. Some people asked: How could such a film depicting the lives of prostitutes be shown even at a time when we are "letting a hundred flowers blossom"? Others said: We carried out "antierosion education" just a few days ago. Doesn't the showing of this film wash away all the results we achieved as a result of this education? However, the majority of our comrades believed that "Yearning for Home" is a good film and worth seeing because it thoroughly exposes the evils of the capitalist system.

As the debate continued among the cadres and fighters, political instructor (Chen), didn't know what to do. He thought: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has implemented the literary and art policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" and has permitted the staging of many outstanding traditional plays that were prohibited for years by the gang of four. Some outstanding Chinese and foreign literary and art works, including films, plays, poems and novels, have been gradually presented to the public. The socialist literature and art field is becoming a gratifying scene in which everything rejuvenates and a hundred flowers blossom.

But some comrades harbor foggy notions about the party's adjusted literary and art policy. Some even worry about it. (Chen) concluded that it was necessary to take advantage of this opportunity to give such persons an education in the party's literary and art policy and he organized all members of the company to discuss "Yearning for Home" in order to clarify matters.

At lunchtime, fighter (Lu Ching-yu) said loudly in the mess hall: "Yearning for Home" describes the Japanese women's miserable life toward the end of the Meiji era.

From the misery of the poor Japanese women such as (A-chi-po) who was sent to a foreign country to serve as a prostitute, we can see the evils of the capitalist system. When facing such a miserable scene, we recall the miserable lives of the Chinese women in the old society. When we think of our sisters in Taiwan who are being oppressed and trampled upon by Chiang Ching-kuo's reactionary rule, we will all the more hate the old society and love the socialist system. We must liberate Taiwan.

Clerk (Chen Ting-shih) said: At first I thought, "Why can't Japan and China carry out friendly cultural exchanges by showing some other type of Japanese film than one that depicts the lives of prostitutes?" But after I carefully watched the film, I realized it was a good film that indicts the old system.

The discussion shifted from "Yearning for Home" to the present situation in which many outstanding traditional plays have been permitted to reappear and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is being carried out. All members of the company said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, a gratifying scene of full blossom has appeared in the socialist literature and art field. We should thank Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for this.

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FUKIEN'S COAL PRODUCTION--By 22 November, Fukien had fulfilled the annual coal production quota assigned by the state, with an increase of 21 percent compared with the same period last year. Total progress for tunneling greatly increased as compared with the same period last year and the annual quota had almost been fulfilled. Coal quality and total work efficiency have improved and consumption of wooden planks used for propping tunnels and production costs have been reduced. They have also begun to make a profit. The Fukien Coal Bureau recently held a work conference in Foochow to prepare for a still greater leap-forward in coal production next year. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Dec 78 HK]

FUKIEN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--After fulfilling the annual state chemical fertilizer production plan ahead of schedule on 4 October, the chemical fertilizer front in Fukien again fulfilled ahead of schedule the province's task to produce an extra 100,000 tons of chemical fertilizers on 18 November. The production of chemical fertilizers increased by 50 percent as compared with the same period last year. The consumption of coal and electric power and production costs decreased, while labor productivity and the quality of chemical fertilizers greatly improved. Some units have even turned deficits into profits and have made new contributions to the state. This year, 16 more chemical fertilizer plants in Fukien will be built into Taching-type enterprises. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Dec 78 HK]

FUKIEN DELEGATION TO KWANGSI--A Fukien provincial delegation left Foochow by train on 3 December to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The delegation is headed by Wu Hung-hsiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and includes (Cheng Li-cheng), deputy commander of Fukien Military District; Ho Min-hsueh, vice chairman of the provincial CPCCC Committee; Tsai Liang-cheng, first secretary of Foochow Municipal CCP Committee; (Hsiao Tsung-wang), deputy director of the provincial agricultural office and director of the provincial agricultural bureau; and Li Wei, chairman of the provincial physical culture committee. The delegation was seen off by Lin I-hsin, Hsu Ya, Yuan Kai, Kuo Chao, Ho Jo-jen, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen, Chang I and (Chin Jui-kuo), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Fukien Military District. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK]

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HONAN DAILY URGES EMULATION OF CHENGCHOW RAILWAY BUREAU

HK080510Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[HONAN DAILY 6 December commentator's article: "Seriously Study the Progressive Experiences of Chengchow Railway Bureau"]

[Excerpts] Amid the advance of the people of the whole province closely following the wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March, we have received the joyful news that the Chengchow Railway Bureau has been built into a Taching-type unit. This is a most encouraging song of triumph for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country.

Some units have not done as well in work or made as much progress as the Chengchow Railway Bureau. The fundamental reason for this is that they have not grasped exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. These units would do well to study the experiences of the Chengchow Railway Bureau, find out their own shortcomings, resolve to expose the contradictions and promote transformation, and truly get a good grasp of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, which is the key link.

We must seriously study the progressive experiences of the Chengchow Railway Bureau. Achieving great and rapid improvement and speeding up the four modernizations were the desires of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Stability and unity represent the essential political preconditions for achieving the four modernizations. To have stability and unity, it is essential to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and turn chaos to order. It is wrong to think that stability and unity can be achieved without exposure and criticism and without distinguishing between right and wrong in line. It is also wrong to act in that way.

Our current primary task is to do well in exposing, criticizing and investigating and, regarding the reality in Honan, expose and criticize the serious errors of those several leading figures in the province who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. This is the key link in all work. We must give free rein to the masses to fight a people's war to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must certainly not recall the troops before the task is completed. Nor should we fear "interference" and "gusts of cold wind". We must both speed up the work and also insure that it is done thoroughly.

HONAN MEETING DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

HK080558Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Honan Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau held a provincial conference on foreign trade work from 21 November to 2 December. Liu Chieh, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Wang Ping-chang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the finance and trade office of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke.

Comrade Liu Chieh said: "The sole aim of the province in doing well in foreign trade is to work for the fundamental interests of the proletariat and achieve the four modernizations. Although Honan has achieved great success in foreign trade, we are rather backward compared with the speed of development of foreign trade of the whole country, and we lag very far behind progressive provinces."

Liu Chieh emphasized: "Hunan lies in the central plain. It has a large population and abundant resources, and there are many favorable conditions for developing foreign trade. So long as all party committees seriously strengthen leadership and all departments co-operate closely, there are great prospects for developing the province's foreign trade."

The meeting pointed out: "The provincial CCP committee has now further strengthened leadership over foreign trade work. The province has fulfilled its export quota for the year 1 month ahead of schedule. So long as the province's foreign trade workers emancipate their minds, exert every effort, advance from victory to victory, and do their work in a militant way, we can certainly stimulate great development in the province's foreign trade work." The meeting discussed and listed the following measures to be adopted:

1. It is necessary to criticize the line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and carry through this great struggle to the end. "It is necessary to launch in depth the 'one criticism, two blows' struggle, carry out a major check up on fiscal and economic discipline, and augment, strengthen and rectify the leading groups at all levels in foreign trade work. It is necessary to get a good grasp of solving the trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four."
2. It is necessary to act according to economic laws in foreign trade work. It is necessary to carry out the economic principle of working in a planned and proportioned way, and apply the law of values and the principle of distribution according to work. It is necessary to proceed from reality in everything. We must not depend on bureaucratic measures to do things. While giving precedence to putting politics in command, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of economic measures and organization."
3. It is necessary to step up exports. Bases for producing commodities for export and special factories, mines and workshops should be set up in a planned way. It is necessary to expand the variety of products and strive to improve quality. It is necessary to do a good job of meeting contracts on time, with good quantity and quality, and also develop flexible foreign trade methods such as compensation trade.
4. It is necessary to do a good job in professional and technical training for foreign trade.
5. It is necessary to launch the movement to learn from Taching, organize emulation movements, and make ceaseless efforts to improve management.

HUNAN COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR PROMOTING EXPORTS

HK070652Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Hunan radio station commentator's article: "To Import in Large Quantities, We Must Organize Exports in Large Quantities"--date not given]

[Excerpt] To speed up the fulfillment of the four modernizations in our country, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has decided: "We must grasp the present favorable opportunity, and make use of foreign capital to introduce advanced technology and plant installations from foreign countries in a big way." This is an important strategic decision. The comrades of all foreign trade departments must coordinate with the departments concerned to do a good job in this work.

To import large quantities, we must export large quantities. Only by exporting more can we earn more foreign exchange and guarantee a balance in imports and exports. We must repay the money we borrowed in a fixed period of time. Since we must pay out a certain amount of foreign exchange to introduce advanced technology and plant installations from foreign countries, we will be in a passive position if we only pay attention to grasping imports but neglect grasping exports. Performance in export work directly concerns the speed of the four modernizations. Expanding exports is not only the job of foreign trade departments but is also a common task of all departments. We must mobilize the whole party, vigorously carry out propaganda, and do a good job in export work. Presently, foreign trade departments at all levels throughout our province must do a good job in procuring, processing and transporting all the agricultural, sideline, industrial and mining goods for exports. The commodities we want to produce and procure must meet the needs of international markets. Therefore, we must do a good job in research and investigation, and must not carry out blind procurement. We must also do a good job in processing and packing work.

KWANGTUNG HOLDS FORUM ON UNITED FRONT WORK

HK070728Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] To feverishly resume the activities of all patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations, the United Front Work Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on the afternoon of 5 December. The forum was attended by responsible persons of all patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations. Attending were responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liu Tien-fu, Yang Ying-pin and (Huang Ching-po). Liu Tien-fu spoke at the forum. Responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee Chang Po-chuan, Tan Kuei-ming, (Li Ching-yang), (Yun Kuang-ying) and (Tan Wei); responsible person of the United Front Work Department of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee (Sun Chia-li); and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee (Lo Pei-yuan) were also present.

At the forum, responsible persons of all patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations happily talked about the excellent situation since the smashing of the gang of four. "They have resolved to unite very closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and organize the members of the patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations to give play to their specialities and to actively contribute toward realizing the four modernizations."

In his speech, Liu Tien-fu said: "Our province has many things to do in the work of implementing the policies. When Lin Piao and the gang of four ran wild, patriotic democratic figures were seriously persecuted. We must now seriously implement the party's policies, quickly reverse verdicts which should be reversed and immediately redress the grievances which should be redressed. We must rehabilitate the titles which have not been rehabilitated. We must arrange for work for those who were forced to retire in the past and who are now in good health and can continue working. We must implement the party's policy on physical culture personnel. In a word, we must accelerate the pace of implementing the party's various policies."

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In his speech, Liu Tien-fu said: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, all patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations in our province must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, consolidate and develop the excellent situation, actively carry out activities, unite all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors which can be mobilized and step up realization of the four modernizations."

Attending the forum were some 90 people including responsible persons of all patriotic democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations Hsiao Chun-ying, Lo Hsiung-tsai, Huang Yu-mou, Chen I-lin, (Wu Chung-hsi), Wang Yueh, Fang Shao-i, (Mei Jui-hsing), (Wang Chi), (Chang O), Liang Shang-li, (Tiao Shao-fen), (Chou Pao-fen), (Li Pei-wen), Wu Chieh-tien, (Liao Chou-hsing), (Hsu Hsien-kung), (Chen Tsu-pei), Huang Fu-kan, (Chen Yen-wen), (Yeh Pei-hua), (Li Hsin-chuan), (Ho Pao-sung) and (Chen Wen-lan); and members of the central work group of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (Fang Jung-hsing) and (Hu I-ho).

HAINAN PORT BUREAU DOES POORLY IN FREIGHT HANDLING

HK080750Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "According to reports from various companies of the commerce, supply and marketing departments of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture stationed in Yai County, the Sanya Grain Transport Station in Hainan region and the grain bureau in Yai County, the quality of freight-handling in the Sanya Port Bureau is very poor. As a result, this port bureau has caused huge losses to the state. These units have called on leading organizations at higher levels and departments concerned to immediately take effective actions to stop the 'barbaric' freight handling to avoid further losses that may be caused to the state."

On 15 October this year, a consignment of rice belonging to the Sanya Grain Transport Station was shipped from Canton to Sanya. When it arrived the owner asked the Sanya Port Bureau to store all the rice in the warehouse. However, responsible persons of this bureau did not pay attention to this request and left the rice outdoors. As a result, 17,000 catties of rice were ruined by heavy rain. Such incidents have occurred many times in the Sanya Port Bureau this year.

Truck drivers, stevedores and workers of this bureau are also careless about their work, and have not paid attention to protecting state property. In the first 10 months of this year, the state lost 270,000 catties of rice because of mistakes made by this bureau, not including the rice which was dropped into the sea.

Other incidents, such as the sinking of a barge and the dropping of goods into the sea have occurred many times. On the whole, leadership is the main reason for the poor quality of freight handling in this bureau. For a long time, leaders of this bureau have only paid attention to the total volume of goods handled by the bureau but paid no attention to the quality of the work. As a result of poor management, this bureau lost 190,000 yuan in the first 10 months of this year.

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HUNAN GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Hunan has triumphed over a protracted drought and other natural disasters and has reaped a bumper grain harvest this year, surpassing Hunan's previous best harvest. By 20 November, Hunan's grain procurement and storage had fulfilled 76.3 percent of the annual task, up 200 million catties of commodity grain as compared with last year's same period. The task is predicted to be completely fulfilled by the end of November. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Nov 78 HK]

SZECHWAN HOLDS INVESTIGATION REPORTS MEETINGS

HK070716Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "In line with the instructions of the provincial CCP committee, the propaganda department of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and the administrative department of the provincial revolutionary committee recently organized a series of meetings in Chungtu at which investigation reports were delivered by Chinese personnel. The aim of the meetings was to help the masses of cadres further broaden their views, liberate their minds to meet the needs of the new situation of rapidly fulfilling the four modernizations, and better embark on the new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. A total of 70,000 people attended the meetings, including cadres of provincial and municipal organs and scientific research units and the comrades of institutions of higher learning in the Chengtu area. The investigation reports delivered by Yang Chao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Ho Hao-chi and Wu Hsi-hai, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, were welcomed excitedly."

The participants praised the investigation reports, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in restricting the people's minds and vowed to learn from the advanced science and technology of foreign countries. "After listening to the investigation reports on U.S. agriculture, the comrades of the reclamation section of the provincial agriculture bureau were greatly enlightened by the experience gained by U.S. farms in unifying production, processing, buying and selling."

BRIEFS

CHENG TU RALLY OF CADRES--According to a 28 November CHENG TU DAILY report, the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee held a municipal rally of cadres on 27 November to mobilize people and formulate plans to launch the work of consolidating public security, improving the municipality's public sanitation and deepening education in foreign affairs. The municipal CCP committee called on the cadres and masses in the municipality to take action immediately to promote public security, public sanitation and the reception of foreign guests, to change the features of the urban area quickly, and to struggle to build Chengtu Municipality into a modern socialist new city. Hsu Meng-hsia, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, first secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Yang Yu-chi), second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and first vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and other responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the rally. Comrades Hsu Meng-hsia and (Yang Yu-chi) spoke at the rally. Responsible comrades of departments concerned of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and of the Chengtu PLA units also attended the rally. Present at the rally were responsible comrades of provincial organs, the central authorities, provincial units stationed in Chengtu, PLA units stationed in Chengtu municipal district, some of the communes and police substations of the public security bureau, some 2,000 people in all. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK]

SZECHWAN SALT PRODUCTION--The salt production front in Szechwan has fulfilled the state's plans for this year 41 days ahead of schedule. The output of salt increased by 14.4 percent over the corresponding period last year, surpassing the previous highest level. The sodium chloride content increased from the previous 94 percent to 97.5 percent. Some 37,480 tons of salt chemical products have been produced, overfulfilling the year's plan. Profits have increased and production costs have fallen. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Nov 78 HK]

I. 8 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS GANG EXPOSURE, CRITICISM RALLY

SK071415Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 2 December, the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional organs held a rally at the Inner Mongolia Gymnasium attended by some 5,000 cadres and staff and workers of various nationalities to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, their followers in the region and a cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of the regional party and government Wang To, Yun Shih-ying, Chang Peng-tu, (Tieh-erh-ko-le), Huang Chu-chun and (Chiang I). Responsible person of the regional CPPCC committee Kuei Pi also attended the rally.

Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of various department, committees, offices and bureaus. Comrade Yun Shih-ying, secretary of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered an important speech at the rally. (Hsing Chien), deputy director of the Organization Department of the regional party committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of departments under direct control of the region [chih shu chi kuan], (Pao Hsiang), deputy director of the General Office of the Organization Department, and (Yang Chin-ming), cadre of the Organization Department, delivered criticism speeches.

In their speeches, these comrades sharply exposed and criticized the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia for his towering crimes in negating the brilliant achievements gained by the autonomous region in the past 19 years since its founding under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities, in attacking and falsely accusing Comrade Ulanfu and a great number of veteran cadres of various nationalities of the region, and in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist organizational line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in a vain attempt to usurp party and other power in Inner Mongolia.

In their criticism speeches, they cited a host of facts to expose and criticize the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia for his heinous crimes in attacking and persecuting revolutionary veteran cadres. They pointed out: In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our party waged fierce, repeated and numerous struggles against Lin Piao and the gang of four of four regarding the issue of cadres. From the very beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four instigated people to suspect all and overthrow all and cruelly dealt blows at and persecuted veteran party, government and army cadres of various nationalities from central to local levels to clear the road for them to usurp party and state power.

In Inner Mongolia, they created three great framed-up, wrong and unjust cases which afflicted the whole region. They were the antiparty and traitorous clique and its sinister gang and sinister line, adverse February current and the digging up of the new Nei Jen Party. Over 90 percent of veteran party, government and army cadres of various nationalities in the region were toppled. One particularly great framed-up, wrong and unjust case--the digging up of the new Nei Jen Party--was so brutal that people were shocked beyond belief.

Utilizing the power he had usurped, the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia mercilessly attacked and cruelly trampled vast numbers of cadres and people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia. At that time, posing as a well-known revolutionary leading cadre and with the authority of one who knew the inside story, he spared no efforts to provide information on the situation, offer advice and plans, attack people by overt and covert means and follow every step of Lin Biao and the gang of four. On 23 November 1968, he personally wrote a so-called winning new merit letter which consisted of tens of thousands of words to that principal responsible person of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee. In his letter, he mentioned the names of 107 leading cadres at former regional department and bureau levels, at league and municipal levels, and at and above [words indistinct] level, concocted out of thin air a so-called Ulanfu antiparty and traitorous clique by means of shifting blame on others and turning black into white, branded Comrade Ulanfu with ten or more labels such as "agent of Liu Shao-chi," "fake party member," "great secret agent," "lord of this era," and so forth, slandered the secretariat of the former Inner Mongolia regional party committee with Comrade Ulanfu as its first secretary as "a core of opposing the party and betraying the state," and alleged that enemies in Inner Mongolia presented a serious threat.

The cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia said that this core was composed of a number of secret agents, traitors and counterrevolutionary revisionists. He divided Inner Mongolia's cadre contingents, which were formed naturally by cadres who had participated in the revolution at different times because of its uneven development and who had come from different parts of the country, into so-called three reactionary forces.

These comrades said in their speeches: It was for a common goal of revolution that our cadres of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia came from different parts of the country and from Mongolian, Han and other various nationalities. They are the party's cadres and precious assets. In the period of democratic revolution or in the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, they all shed blood and exerted themselves for the revolutionary cause in Inner Mongolia and made outstanding contributions. They are the mainstay not only of the past revolution but also of today's new Long March toward the four modernizations. The party and the people value them and show genuine affection for them. However, in the eyes of the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia, they all became members of the so-called antiparty and traitorous clique, became "traitors," "secret agents," "fake officers," "national splittist elements," "political degenerates," "counterrevolutionary revisionists," and so on and so forth. He viciously blustered that this group of enemies must not be taken lightly, and that they must be dug out hard-heartedly no matter how many of them there were. Thus veteran cadres of various nationalities who accounted for one-third of department or bureau chiefs were regarded as enemies, accused on fabricated charges, and branded with various political labels sold by the gang of four's "hat factory." These comrades were cruelly struggled against and mercilessly attacked, and some of them died unavenged.

Comrades who delivered speeches stressed: Chairman Mao time and again taught us that the overwhelming majority of our cadres were good or fairly good. However, the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia had the effrontery to paint Inner Mongolia's cadre contingents in dark colors, saying that they committed mistakes on the question of line in addition to forming three sinister forces, and that there were no good cadres except for his gang.

Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. Facts have ruthlessly refuted the lies fabricated by the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia. Practice has convincingly proved that Inner Mongolia was red instead of black in the 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and that the Inner Mongolia regional party committee with Comrade Ulanfu as its first secretary carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Likewise, in the 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, what Inner Mongolia carried out was Chairman Mao's line on cadres. Cadres of various nationalities grew up rapidly and held leading posts at all levels of the party and government. The vigorous development of various undertakings in the autonomous region was a fruitful achievement in accurately implementing the party's policy on national regional autonomy. The various undertakings in Inner Mongolia were by no means hopeless and a mess as described by the commander of the bourgeois factional setup and his ilk. As has been proved in practice, cadres of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia have been faithful to the party and the people. Now that the truth that the so-called Ulanfu antiparty and traitorous clique was the first framed-up, wrong and unjust case created by Lin Biao and the gang of four in Inner Mongolia has been brought to light, we must thoroughly reverse its verdicts and exonerate and restore the reputation of its victims.

Comrades addressing the rally pointed out: In promoting and assigning work to cadres, the cohort of that person in command of bourgeois factional setups in Inner Mongolia completely followed the principle of appointing people based on which faction they belonged to and actively pushed the revisionist cadre line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In 1974, while the gang of four was rapidly preparing for usurping party and state power, he welcomed the requirements for promoting cadres set forth by Wang Hung-wen, saying: "Five requirements set forth by Wang Hung-wen are enough." He also said: "Some leading comrades regard those persons who dare to struggle against the current of the time as ringleaders of factional setups, dislike them and, as a matter of fact, will never promote or assign work to them. There will be many obstacles in promoting the persons who dare to struggle against the current of the time, who are characterized by their rebel spirit and are sharp in approaching problems." Those persons whom the cohort described as daring to struggle against the current of the time were precisely those who had horns on their heads and spines on their bodies and those ringleaders and backbone forces of bourgeois factional setups who had created disorder in Inner Mongolia many times.

In 1974, when the gang of four and bourgeois factional setups in Inner Mongolia went in for usurping party and state power, in accordance with the spirit of the sinister speech of Wang Hung-wen on (?tiger squad) (Hu Pan) on boldly promoting and assigning work to rebels, the cohort actively suggested that the members of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee who had no actual power, including nonparty members, be assigned to the post of deputy department directors. He particularly named a factional ringleader and suggested that he be appointed as deputy director of the office of the regional revolutionary committee. This suggestion was immediately rejected by the vast number of cadres of the Organization Department. In the name of the central organs, he clamped down on different opinions. This clearly revealed his ugly soul of appointing people based on which faction they belonged to.

In order to help another factional ringleader become deputy bureau chief, after his suggestion was rejected at the meeting of the Organization Department, the cohort went directly to ask instructions from and report the situation to that person in command of bourgeois factional setups.

In 1976, those bourgeois factional ringleaders were promoted on a crash basis to secretaries of league or municipal party committees. This event was fiercely rejected by the people both at higher and lower levels throughout the region. This event also incurred great dissatisfaction inside the organization. However, on the contrary, the cohort of that person in command of bourgeois factional setups applauded and said gleefully: "Who said that we promoted ringleaders of factional setups? It was in accordance with the five requirements for successors set forth by Chairman Mao that we promoted people."

In 1976, following the Tangshan earthquake, namely during the period when the gang of four ran amuck, a backbone force of factional setups brought back three sinister directives from Peking. The first one was "rebels are oppressed not only in Inner Mongolia but also in many other provinces and municipalities throughout the country." The second one was "the power is now in the hands of others, there is no use, even if you set up fighting groups." The third one was "as for work, when the situation develops in the future, do you have to worry about your jobs? Will these few people like you be sufficient for the positions in the future?" These were three sinister directives issued by the gang of four to factional setups in various localities. However, the cohort seemed to have hit the jackpot upon receiving this, totally exposing his ugly feature of being a true disciple of the gang of four.

In June 1976, without discussion in the Standing Committee of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, the cohort took it upon himself to decide and held a regional organization work conference participated in by secretaries of league and municipal party committees and directors of organization departments. With ulterior motives, he and others set forth three limitations for promoting youth cadres at that conference. They were limitations regarding age, time and numbers of persons. The cohort and others demanded that leading bodies of various leagues, municipalities, banners, counties and regional departments must have one or two youthful cadres by the end of 1976, issuing a mobilization order for promoting cadres on a crash basis. This organization work conference exerted very wide pernicious influence and caused very bad results.

Participants of the rally pointed out in their speeches: in 1974, flaunting the banner of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, the gang of four directed the spearheads of their attacks at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Yeh and other proletarian revolutionaries of older generations, in a vain attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state so as to change the dynasty. It was at this time that the cohort of that person in command of bourgeois factional setups in Inner Mongolia could no longer restrain his hatred. He personally formed secret ties, called for factional ringleaders, and carried out secret conspiracies and plans. Thus the bourgeois factional setups which were once destroyed again dug up the hatchet and came to life. He and others flaunted the banner of criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four while they were engaging in criminal deals of usurping party and state power and concocting a series of incidents which directed the spearhead of attacks at the Inner Mongolia regional party committee.

The "9 April" conference of the organs of the party committee was held under circumstances in which the state of affairs in Inner Mongolia was confusing to a serious extent. It was a long-conceived, well-organized, planned and programmatic conference held by the bourgeois factional setup to prepare public opinion in a big way for usurping party and state power. Before the conference, active counterrevolutionary (Hao Kuang-te) came to the party committee office many times to carry out activities, clamoring that he wanted to turn the regional party committee upside down.

The cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup carried out activities everywhere to sell this idea. They openly suggested at a meeting on Organization Department affairs that a repudiation rally be held jointly by three departments. They went to the trouble of telephoning responsible persons of the general office of the party committee and working among the responsible persons of the few departments of the party committee in an effort to rig up this rally.

After the "9 April" conference, the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia peddled on many occasions the fallacy of kicking aside the party committee to make revolution, spreading many times in party committees of the organs concerned that "principal leading persons of the regional party committee have now become sick or slipped away," "they tried desperately to keep the lid on and thus became stumbling-blocks," "it is necessary to kick them away," and "we will take their place if they do not want to work." This fully showed that the cohort of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia and his ilk attempted to replace the party with their gang and to form a cabal.

At the end of the rally, Comrade Yun Shih-ying, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered an important speech. He stressed: It is necessary to implement the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee. Regional organs and various departments should, in light of the realities in each specific area, push the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia to develop in depth, stir up a new high tide in this struggle, further clarify the rights and wrongs in regard to line, ideology and theory and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

He said: Regional organs have done a host of work in carrying out the movement under the guidance of the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link in running the country well and through the efforts of party organizations at various levels and of the vast number of cadres and masses. However, there are some units and areas where general calls have been given but the masses have not been mobilized. These units and areas have not closely linked the realities in each specific unit and area with the reality in Inner Mongolia and failed to carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation movement deeply and thoroughly. There are still some serious problems. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four has not yet been eliminated. That commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia has not been genuinely overthrown and discredited completely. Exposure, criticism and investigation still constitute a heavy task. We must pay close attention to carrying it out.

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS REGIONAL PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

SK071326Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee held in November, to carry out an indepth struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia and wrest a complete victory, to speed up the pace in achieving the four modernization, fulfilling the general task for the new period, eliminating obstacles and creating favorable conditions, the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee held a regional conference of directors of the propaganda departments from 20 to 30 November in Huhehot.

Attending this conference were Propaganda Department directors of the party committees of leagues, municipalities, banners and counties and responsible comrades of regional units concerned, totalling more than 130 people.

Comrade (Pu Ho), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the beginning of the conference. Comrade Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a report at the conclusion of the conference.

In his report Comrade Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee urged all party committees to grasp firmly and well the key link to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. He pointed out: Only by grasping firmly this key link can we bring great order to Inner Mongolia, achieve stability and unity, fulfill the general task for the new period, speed up the development of the four modernizations, eliminate obstacles and create favorable conditions.

Comrade Wang To said: Over the past year or so, much work has been done in the region in the exposure-criticism and investigation movement and in reversing verdicts of unjust, trumped-up and false cases and in implementing policies and many achievements have been scored.

These have mainly been reflected by the following facts:

1. Through exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses have further recognized clearly the gang's true counterrevolutionary nature.
2. Through exposing and criticizing the ultra-rightist essence of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses have further raised their consciousness in holding aloft and defending the great banner of Chairman Mao.
3. Grasping firmly the crux of the gang of four on usurping party and state power and in light of what actually happened in the autonomous region, we have relentlessly criticized the gang of four and their bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia for their crimes in undermining socialist revolution and construction, disrupting the party's policy on nationalities and the unity of nationalities. We have initially eliminated their pernicious influence, further pushed forward the investigation work and developed the achievements scored in this regard.
4. We have grasped firmly and exposed and criticized deeply the problems of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four which caused detrimental effects, great harm and the broadest pernicious influence and, in light of the reality on various fronts, clarified certain questions of right and wrong in ideology, theory, line and politics. We have come to see clearly that the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has always played a predominant role in the region during the 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and that the overwhelming majority of the broad masses of cadres in the region are good or comparatively good. We have also clearly defined that the number of specific principles and policies which were formulated by the regional party committee in accordance with the line, principles and policies of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and proceeding from the reality of the region and which suit the nationality characteristics and local characteristics, are correct.
5. Through exposure and criticism, we have propelled the development of the "two blows" movement, the consolidation work on various fronts and promoted the implementation of various policies.

6. We have extensively and deeply carried out the work to publicize and implement the general task for the new period and the new constitution and further criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in undermining the socialist revolution and construction, trampling on the socialist legal system, and disrupting democratic centralism. As a result, the socialist enthusiasm of all nationalities has been unprecedentedly boosted and the movement to learn from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai in agriculture is vigorously developing. A new situation has emerged on all fronts.

In accordance with previous experience and the existing problems in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, Comrade Wang To mapped out plans on how to rapidly wrest a complete victory in the struggle to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four.

1. Link closely the exposure and criticism of the gang of four with that of Lin Piao and the gang of four. At the same time it is necessary, in light of reality, to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the political swindler Chen Po-ta and the two henchmen of the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the fallacies they spread in Inner Mongolia.

2. Continue to grasp well the issue of eliminating chaos and restoring order in regard to the work during the 19 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution in Inner Mongolia in light of reality. We should mobilize the masses to link with reality and advance special topics to straighten out all the right and wrong confused by Lin Piao and the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence.

3. Deeply criticize the fallacies and crimes of the commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia and his backbone elements in Inner Mongolia. In the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, under the instruction of that henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia worked hand in glove with that person who threw Inner Mongolia into chaos on several occasions to peddle the coup canon of Lin Piao. Beginning with the Chienmen Restaurant meeting he labeled Comrade Ulanfu and a great number of veteran cadres as counterrevolutionary revisionist elements and national splittist elements in a step-by-step manner. By the end of 1967, he again plotted to launch a so-called movement of digging out the sinister line and eradicating the pernicious influence along with those few responsible persons of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee, and fabricated the shocking, unjust, trumped-up and false case of the new Nei Jen Party, seriously trampling on the party's policy on minority nationalities and disrupting the unity of nationalities. After receiving the "22 May" directive, he refused to carry out the principles of the central authorities. Thus, once more he confused the situation in Inner Mongolia. At a time when people were criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, he (?set up) a mountain stronghold and acted as the commander of the bourgeois factional setup in the region. He publicized the theory of turning things upside down, speeches about rebels and so on. They spread the "5 March" sinister speech of renegade Chiang Ching in a vain attempt to usurp the leading power of the party and government in the region. In 1976, in addition to delivering sinister speeches, he wrote sinister articles, opened study classes, and held discussion meetings aiming at rashly admitting people into the party and promoting new cadres on a crash basis and actively prepared to usurp party and state power in the fields of public opinion and organizations. After the smashing of the gang of four, he stubbornly clung to a reactionary position. His attitude was most disgusting. Therefore, we must deeply expose and criticize his crimes and fallacies and thoroughly expose his ugly feature of being a double-dealer and careerist.

While exposing and criticizing this commander, all localities must, in light of reality, criticize those few bourgeois factional backbone elements in the region and fully expose the serious crimes they committed during the Great Cultural Revolution. In addition, we must expose and criticize the crimes of that cohort of the commander in the Organization Department of the regional party committee who pushed the revisionist organizational line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

4. We must integrate the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four with the implementation of policies such as reversing verdicts of unjust, trumped-up and false cases.

5. Strengthen leadership and boldly arouse the masses. The key to carrying out an in-depth struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four lies in strengthening the party's leadership and in extensively arousing the masses. On the one hand, we must vigorously create a revolutionary atmosphere and, in connection with the problems of each specific area, department and unit and those which cause detrimental effects, wide pernicious influence and great harm, hold some large-scale criticism meetings. On the other hand, we must carry out this work in a down-to-earth manner and pay attention to actual results. In no way should we practice unrealistic formalism.

In his speech, Comrade Wang To affirmed the achievements scored in the propaganda work of our region since the down fall of the gang of four and in particular during recent months. He also mapped out plans for future propaganda work.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang To gave specific instructions on improving propaganda organizations at all levels and raising the professional standard of propaganda work.

INNER MONGOLIA'S AGRICULTURAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

OW050505Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Work research: "How Can the Development of Grain Production in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Be Accelerated?"]

[Excerpts] Huhehot, 3 Dec--The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, a vast area, has a large potential for developing agricultural production. However, the development of its grain production has been slow. Although its per-mou and total grain output has increased in the 29 years since liberation, grain output is far from meeting the needs of socialist construction and our growing population. The current average amount of grain per capita in the region has not increased, but has considerably declined, compared with 1956. Therefore, the region has had to depend on the state for grain every year.

1. Why has Inner Mongolia not been able to increase its grain production? One main reason is that the region, while implementing the principle of "taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development," has only onesidedly stressed taking grain as the key link. It has failed to insure all-round development or to implement the principles laid down by the central authorities in accordance with its actual conditions. As a result, peasant enthusiasm for labor is not high because their income is low. In accordance with Inner Mongolia's natural conditions, we need first of all to pay attention to developing sesame, beet and other industrial crops in order to provide funds to develop grain production and to increase peasant income. This will facilitate the development of grain production.

In addition, Inner Mongolia has a vast area of grasslands. Its grass resources are rich even in its agricultural, semiagricultural and semipastoral areas. Thus, large amounts of money can be provided for the development of grain production by vigorously developing animal husbandry in agricultural, semiagricultural and semipastoral areas.

2. In these years, Inner Mongolia has onesidedly stressed "taking grain as the key link" but has failed to develop a diversified economy. As a result, no efforts have been made to develop sesame and beet production. And, at the same time, the region has also failed to push its grain production forward.

In the 1950's, Inner Mongolia sowed 5.6 million mou of land to sesame, producing 280 million catties of sesame. This decrease alone has cut annual regional revenue by more than 50 million yuan. Owing to its failure to implement relevant policies, the region has failed to carry out its beet production plans year after year. Regional revenue from industrial crops in 1956 accounted for 12 percent of its total revenue from agricultural production, but it dropped to 9 percent in 1976.

By concentrating its efforts only on producing grain, the region has failed to develop animal husbandry. In the 29 years since liberation, animal husbandry production in Inner Mongolia's agricultural, semiagricultural and semipastoral areas annually increased 9.2 percent on the average in the first 9 years, went up only by 2.9 percent in the next 10 years and then decreased 0.4 percent in the last 10 years.

Decreases in the production of industrial crops and animal husbandry affect grain production development. As a result, the region's average per-mou grain output is now only 120 catties.

3. If Inner Mongolia makes vigorous efforts to develop industrial crops, will this take up farmland that could be used to produce grain, thus affecting grain production? Any such worry is unnecessary. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has 40 million mou of arable land (not including some 10 million mou of "semiarable land" [pang mang ti 1620 1811 0966]). On the average, each person has more than 7 mou of arable land. In recent years, the region has annually sown 3 million mou of arable land to sesame and 600,000 mou to beets, respectively accounting only for 7.5 percent and 1.5 percent of its total arable land.

The cost of machines, fertilizer and electricity has increased in recent years. As a result, agricultural production costs for many communes and brigades have also increased, generally amounting to about 40 percent of their total revenue from agricultural production. In some communes and brigades production costs have taken up as much as over 50 percent of their total revenue. This is one of the main reasons why peasant income has not increased, even though agricultural production has risen. Generally speaking, if production costs can be cut to less than 30 percent of the total revenue from agricultural production, it will be possible to raise peasant income as agricultural production rises.

But how will it be possible to do this? From the above-mentioned it can be understood that if all regional communes and brigades sow sesame in about 10 percent of their arable land, their income from this crop will account for more than 20 percent of their total income from agricultural production; if they sow about 5 percent of their arable land to beets, their income from this crop will also account for more than 20 percent of their total income from agricultural production. By so doing, it will be possible for them to cut their production costs to less than 30 percent of their total agricultural production income. Thus, it will be possible to raise commune members' income and their enthusiasm for production as well.

From this it can be seen that it is now proper for the region to sow 5 million mou (amounting to 12.5 percent of its arable land) to sesame and 2 million mou (amounting to 5 percent of its arable land) to beets. The 7 million mou to be sown to sesame and beets only account for 17 percent of the region's total area of arable land. Besides, there will still be 33 million mou of arable land, 30 million mou of which should be used for planting grain crops. Thus, sesame and beet production can provide large amounts of funds for agricultural use. At the same time efforts should be made to arouse peasants' enthusiasm for production so that it will be possible to gradually raise the average per-mou grain output from the present 120 catties to 200 catties. Then, Inner Mongolia's total grain output will reach 6 billion catties. By that time the region will have become self-sufficient in grain.

4. It is no accident that Inner Mongolia has concentrated its efforts only on grain production in these years. There are objective as well as subjective reasons for this. Objectively speaking, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" frenziedly advocated "laying stress on sideline production to the neglect of agriculture" and "paying attention to money to the neglect of grain production," thus confusing people's minds. In addition, since it has not been self-sufficient in grain, Inner Mongolia has always tried to push grain production forward. But it has failed to make in-depth investigation and study as to how to do this. As a result, the region has failed to understand that the production of oil-bearing crops, sugar beets and animal husbandry and that of grain complement each other. It has only acted according to wishful thinking.

We need to solve the following problems in order to push forward the production of oil-bearing crops, sugar beets and animal husbandry. A) It is essential to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." B) It is essential to further implement policies. Reportedly the policy regarding sesame production has been implemented fairly well but policies concerning the production of sugar beets and animal husbandry have not been carried out so well. The broad masses of peasants urgently demand that they be allowed to plant sugar beets instead of grain crops and that the price for sugar beets be raised appropriately. People who raise sheep should be properly awarded as those who raise pigs are.

RAILWAY BUREAU IN HEILUNGKIANG REVISES RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURES

OW071346Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Beginning last March the Tsitsihar Railway Bureau put into effect a system in which responsibility is assumed by factory directors under the leadership of party committees. The system was introduced among some Taching-type enterprises and sub-bureaus, railroad stations and work sections that had achieved relatively good results in the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement. Apart from the railway bureau and subbureaus, 35 percent of the stations and sections at or above the second class level in the bureau's transport department have introduced the system. As a result of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, leaders of some party committees were afraid that they would lose power and have nothing to do because of the shift from the past practice, in which party and administration work has concentrated on one person, to the new system of division of labor in which responsibility is undertaken by factory directors under the leadership of party committees. Some leading cadres were also afraid that the party committees would be attacked if they delved too deeply into administrative affairs. Therefore, they were not bold.

Thus, the railway bureau party committee instructed leading members of all subordinate party committees to study Chairman Mao's work, "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and the "30-Point Decision on Industry," thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, clarify confusing issues, emancipate their minds and become bolder in doing things. The bureau party committee declared that all major issues concerning enterprises should be decided upon through discussions by party standing committees and that the major issues concerning production, technology, finance and the workers' welfare should be first decided upon by party committees and then put into effect under the leadership of factory directors.

Because of the conscientious implementation of the system of division of labor and undertaking of responsibility by factory directors under the leadership of party committees, the leadership of party committees has been basically strengthened in stations and work sections. Furthermore, because problems concerning production and personnel are taken care of by persons in charge of those matters in accordance with the principle of division of labor, party committee secretaries now have time to concentrate efforts on dealing with major issues in order to insure that the party's principles and policies are carried out and that the command of transportation and production is always in the hands of experts.

The establishment of the basic system of division of labor and undertaking of responsibility by factory directors under the leadership of party committees has also helped straighten out enterprises and establish a system in which chief engineers and chief accountants assume responsibility for work in those areas. As a result, enterprise management has strengthened and production has risen. Take the Cha-lai-te Banner Subbureau as an example. By the end of October the subbureau had carried out 24 technical innovations while its rail traffic accidents had been reduced by half compared with the same period last year. Seven of its eight economic goals had been fulfilled better than every before.

KIRIN DAILY CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN INDUSTRY

SK071308Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Dec 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 6 December commentator's article: "Actively and Boldly Consolidate and Reorganize Our Industry"]

[Excerpts] The article states: At present there is a problem to be resolved with regard to people's thinking and understanding about the consolidation and reorganization of industry. Some people say that the five kinds of small enterprises are flowers of self-reliance and should not be changed in the least, nor should anything be done about those enterprises related to agriculture because their position is already well-known. Otherwise, they add, we will make a mistake in orientation and line. Because of this frightening accusation, some comrades are at a loss to know what to do. While they know clearly that considerable problems exist in the five kinds of small enterprises and the agriculture-supporting enterprises, they evade the issue and dare not solve the problems.

The article continues: The five kinds of small enterprises and agriculture-supporting enterprises occupy a vital position in the national economy. It is precisely because of their extremely important role that these enterprises should be readjusted and reorganized with great efforts so that they can play a better role. The present problem is that many small enterprises in these five categories and many agriculture-supporting enterprises are not playing their role to the full, mainly because their plants were set up blindly without definite plans and their establishment was merely a response to the slogan calling for setting up such plants in a big way. Since the plants were established, they have been in an anarchic or a semi-anarchic state. They have neither production plans nor markets for their products. Their products do not meet the quality standards, nor are there guaranteed sources of raw materials and other required supplies. There are no fixed limits for material consumption, and no attention is paid to production costs and accounting. Efficiency of production is very low, and the management of the enterprises is poor. Some of them are not even largely free from the nature of small producers and have no future for development. Besides, these enterprises often compete for coal, electric power and raw materials with key enterprises.

The article points out: After the smashing of the gang of four, the local industry in our province, formerly on the brink of collapse, has been rehabilitated. However we should not only see our achievements, but what is more we should note, and note with attention, the fact that our work is still lagging behind in view of the demands set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and compared with the work of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Leaders at all levels should not only first see their shortcomings, but also boldly tell the masses of people what is really the case.

The article says: We should correctly sum up our experiences and lessons, implement Chairman Mao's line of developing industry in an all-round and accurate way and boldly and actively do those things which we believe should be done and which conform to the people's interests and to the objective law. When we do these things, we should do them well. In no way should we hold up the decision which we should make, carry out discussions without a conclusion, reach a conclusion but refrain from implementing it or implement it but fail to continue the work to the end. We should take the same attitude in consolidating and reorganizing our industry as Tunghua County did. We should strive to achieve initial success and keep pressing ahead until great success is scored.

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KIRIN DAILY URGES ADVANCEMENT OF STABILITY, UNITY

SK080739Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Dec 78 SK

[Report on article by (Hung Fang) carried in KIRIN DAILY on 7 December entitled:
"Strengthen and Develop the Excellent Situation of Stability and Unity"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Strengthening and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity is needed in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. This is approved of by the party, army and people. Only by achieving stability and unity can we mobilize all 800 million people in our country, bring into play all positive factors, form a mighty contingent for the new Long March and push forward and carry through to the end the great and profound revolution--the realization of the four modernizations. Only by achieving stability and unity can we consolidate and strengthen the friendly intercourse between our country and foreign countries, insure regular exchanges in the fields of science, technology and culture and, on the basis of self-reliance, import foreign advanced technology and equipment and use foreign capital to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. Therefore, we should treasure and value with hundred-fold efforts the excellent situation of stability and unity and actively create favorable conditions for the realization of the four modernizations.

The article says: To consolidate and strengthen the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to establish an over-all point of view and live up to it, so that the interests of small groups will be subordinate to the interests of the whole and judgment on minor issues will be subordinate to that of the big issue. After the smashing of the gang, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua grasped the key link in running the country well, adopted a series of effective measures to end turmoil and restore order, solved many major issues concerning the situation as a whole and continued clearing away obstacles for speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. However, after the gang of four was smashed, everything was in confusion and the task of ending turmoil and restoring order was very complicated and hard. There are still some problems which have not yet been solved. There is still much work which should be done in accordance with the policies. There are some problems which cannot be settled immediately. We should spend some time acquainting ourselves with and solving the problems. For this we should be subordinate to the situation as a whole and act in accordance with the plans and arrangements of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We should not separate the energy of the party and the broad masses of people concentrating on carrying out the four modernizations.

At present, the broad masses have emancipated their minds and are daring to think and speak out. This has been achieved by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua as a result of vigorously bringing into play socialist democracy as well as a manifestation of stability and unity. We should continuously advocate and bring into play this spirit. However, to carry forward socialist democracy does not mean to conduct ultra-democracy, nor does the emancipation of minds mean to think and wish foolishly. With regard to those words, deeds and comments which are not conducive to stability and unity, we should be good at guiding and ideological work.

SHENSI CIRCULAR ON REHABILITATING PERSECUTED PEOPLE

HK0806181 Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 5 December announcing that the activities of mourning the death of Premier Chou and angrily denouncing the gang of four as carried out by the masses of people in Sian and other prefectures and municipalities before and after the 1976 Chingming Festival were entirely revolutionary activities. The circular said that it is imperative to completely rehabilitate comrades who were castigated and persecuted because of their participation in the activities.

The circular added: After the reversal of the incorrect verdict on the Tienanmen incident, some people wrote letters to the provincial CCP committee, bringing up matters concerning the activities in Sian before and after the 1976 Chingming Festival [words indistinct]. The provincial CCP committee now announces: Before and after the 1976 Chingming Festival, the masses of people in Sian Municipality and other prefectures and municipalities adopted various forms to deeply cherish the memory of and mourn the death of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and to angrily denounce the gang of four in (Chungnung), (Chingcheng) Square and other places. These activities were entirely revolutionary activities. However, a province-wide investigation on the so-called political rumors had stigmatized some revolutionary comrades who opposed the gang of four as "counter-revolutionaries." Quite a few comrades thus suffered great political pressure. The provincial CCP committee must be held responsible for this. The provincial CCP committee has decided that in addition to rehabilitating those 31 comrades who were persecuted because they mourned Premier Chou's death and opposed the gang of four, all areas must conscientiously make a reinspection to see if there are any persecuted comrades who have not yet been rehabilitated. All such persecuted comrades must be completely rehabilitated. The provincial CCP committee demands that it is imperative to do well in finishing this kind of rehabilitation work as quickly as possible.

BRIEFS

KANSU LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--The first meeting on compiling teaching materials for the college course "Selected Literature and Art Works by Minority Nationalities in China" organized by the Northwestern Nationality College was recently held in Lanchow. A total of 130 delegates from 37 institutions of higher learning and 23 units concerned attended the meeting. The participants exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four, confirmed work, and formulated plans for developing future work. Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units, attended and spoke at the closing ceremony. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Nov 78 HK]

TSINGHAI CPPCC MEETING--On 21 November, the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee held a discussion meeting in Sining on the Tienanmen incident. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen, Standing Committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Kuo Ting-fan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. (Kuan Pao-chia) and (Liao Ai-ping), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, and others spoke at the meeting. They expressed warm support for the decision of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee to declare that the Tienanmen incident was a completely revolutionary action. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

CHENG MING APPEALS FOR ALLEGED 'TAIWAN AGENTS'

HK070756Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 14 in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 45 HK

[Article by Tu Feng: "What Has Happened to Li-I-Che?"]

[Excerpts] Li-I-Che [three persons: Li Cheng-tien, Chen I-yang and Tung Hsi-che] have not been seen for years. As the whirlwind of reversal of verdicts sweeps through the Chinese mainland, many people believe the case of Li-I-Che should also be thoroughly investigated.

Handle the Case Again, Conduct an Open Trial

Many people have demanded that the case of Li-I-Che be reopened. At present, the authorities are silent on the case of Li-I-Che. Li Cheng-tien is still undergoing labor reform, and Chen I-yang and Tung Hsi-che are also undergoing transformation under the dictatorship. However, Huang Wen-yu, who was involved with Li-I-Che's big character bulletin, has now been liberated, and is working in a publishing office in Kwangtung. Huang Wen-yu was the former deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee. Before putting up the big character bulletin, Li-I-Che had shown it to Huang, who did not object to it. He even added some comments on it. Later, he was dismissed and subjected to self-criticism. Does the reappearance of Huang Wen-yu imply that Li-I-Che will be exonerated? The people are waiting quietly.

Many people hope that when the case of Li-I-Che is reopened, there will be an open trial. At present, Communist China is publicizing and emphasizing the legal system. It was learned that some civil cases have been tried openly. However, if the open trials are restricted only to civil cases and criminal cases, they are, to a certain extent, only democratic cosmetics which do not mean much. Only by openly trying political cases can the justice of the courts be fully demonstrated.

Were Li-I-Che Taiwan Agents?

When Li-I-Che were sentenced one of the charges was being "Taiwan agents." Could a young man, who was brought up under the red banner of new China, become a "Taiwan agent?"

The first reason for the charges was that Li-I-Che composed big character bulletins demanding that the masses give them paper. They later received a sum of money mailed from Hong Kong, and said it was the script expenses for the publication of the big character bulletin. At first they did not want to accept the donation but someone said it made no difference whether they took it. They therefore accepted. According to later investigations, the money was sent by a "Taiwan agent." As a result, they were alleged to have "connections with Taiwan" and have become "Taiwan agents."

The second reason for the charges was that Li-I-Che's big character bulletin was reprinted in Taiwan newspapers. Therefore they were Taiwan agents.

This second reason was obviously untenable. As to the first reason, naturally, Li-I-Che were wrong in accepting money from an unknown overseas origin. It was even a serious mistake. It was possibly due to their lack of political experience. At any rate, they should not be charged with the offenses of "being Taiwan agents" and "having connections with Taiwan" merely because of this incident. It is believed that the Kwangtung Province and the municipal public security organ know this better than anyone else. Perhaps they had never heard of anything like three agents going out to the streets to put up big character bulletins debate with the provincial CCP committee.

Reflecting the Cries of the Masses

Although Li-I-Che were sentenced by the Kwangtung authorities, the masses still respect them, sympathize with them and do not accept the verdicts of the authorities. This shows the split between the "will of the officials" and the "will of the masses." Why is it like this? It is because Li-I-Che's big character bulletins reflected their cries. Earlier, Li-I-Che's big character bulletins had mentioned the acute problems existing in the mainland society under the rule of Lin Biao and the gang of four. All this was personally experienced by the people. The viewpoints of the bulletins were words many people wanted to say but did not dare say.

These reflections of the masses are the most objective assessment of Li-I-Che's big character bulletins. The Kwangtung authorities should not remain passive; it is time to decide to handle the case of Li-I-Che in the open.

TUNG HSIANG DESCRIBES LIVING CONDITIONS IN TIENTSIN

HK300504Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 2 in Chinese 20 Nov 73 p 20 HK

[Report by Hsueh Sung: "Clothing, Food, Housing and Transport in Tientsin"]

[Text] Tientsin, the third largest city in China, has a population of 6 million. After the Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" directly intervened in Tientsin over a long period. Chiang Ching, whose sole ambition was to be empress, regarded Tientsin as her work "point" and visited there on many occasions. Hsieh Hsueh-kung, who was in charge of Tientsin, was a "factional" person. He tried in every way possible to please all the "interests" of Chiang Ching, but never paid any attention to the daily life of the citizens. As a result, the daily life in Tientsin Municipality could not be improved over a long period.

In June this year, Lin Hu-chia, secretary of the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, hurriedly took over the post of Hsieh Hsueh-kung until October, when Lin Hu-chia was transferred to Peking. In this short period of 4 months, great changes occurred in the daily life in Tientsin Municipality, which had been deeply affected and harmed by the remnant poison of the "gang of four."

1. Drinking water

The problem of drinking water was the problem which caused the most serious headache to the citizens of Tientsin. During the dry season, there was no way to supply drinking water in Tientsin. Therefore, for 1 or 2 months every year, only some light yellowish, brackish and better sea and river water, which underwent very simple treatment, was available for consumption. The more you drank this water, the thirstier you felt. The tea boiled from this water did not taste like tea. The people's sufferings were beyond description. During his 10 years of administration in Tientsin, Hsieh Hsueh-kung drank the water supplied from his own sweet water well. He never tasted the citizens' drinking water, and never thought of the citizens' sufferings, with the result that the problem of drinking water in Tientsin could not be solved over a long period. After appointment to his post, Lin Hu-chia grasped this problem at once, figured out many ways to treat the drinking water, and in 2 to 3 months solved the problem which had not been solved for 10 years. Now the people in Tientsin can enjoy cool sweet water all year round. Everyone says happily: We have sweet water thanks to Lin Hu-chia.

2. Housing

The issue of housing in Tientsin Municipality had always been very tense. After the serious earthquake at Tangshan in July 1976, hundreds of thousands of people lived in shabby earthquake camps for a long period. Delaying solutions of the problem, Hsieh Hsueh-kung still could not solve it after 2 years. After his appointment, Lin Hu-chia ordered the capital construction and housing repair departments to build and repair the citizens' residences as fast as possible. In June and July, the number of newly built and repaired residential buildings was equal to the total of the previous 5 months, rapidly solving the problem of housing for a number of citizens.

3. Breakfast

Buying breakfast was also a headache for the people of Tientsin. They had to get up 1 hour early to queue up in order to buy breakfast. Even so, what they bought was cold food, which had been prepared on the previous evening, and there were always the same one or two varieties. This was mainly because the breakfast supply points were too few and the service attitude was too poor. After his appointment, Lin Hu-chia ordered an increase in supply and said that there must be one supply point every 200 meters in the residential areas. Where there is no shop for the time being, mobile supply vehicles must be provided. In this way, the supply points throughout the municipality increased from 400 to 900 and the number of varieties of food has also greatly increased. The Tientsin people's favorites including bannocks, twisted

crullers, twists of dough, (?meat cakes), pies, buns, fried cakes and bean milk, are all available. Now a fresh and fragrant breakfast can be bought in a few minutes.

4. Live fish

The Tientsin people's fondness for sea food, including fish and shrimp, is no less than Hong Kong. Fish cakes are the most delicious common household meals. The Tientsin people have indeed suffered in the past 10 years. Not only could they not eat fresh fish and shrimps; frozen fish was sometimes not available. Located along the sea and on rivers, how could there be no fish to eat in Tientsin! Since Lin Hu-chia has grasped this problem, live carp and live fat head fish are now available everywhere and they can meet the supply without coupons. The Tientsin people, who are fond of eating fish, cannot stop smiling when they see the lively fresh fish. "Look for Lin Hu-chia when you want to eat fresh fish" has become a popular saying.

5. Vegetables

Supply of vegetables in Tientsin had never been normal. There were limited supplies for half of the year. However, in the busy season, the streets were full of vegetables and they were just left to decay. After his appointment, Lin Hu-chia made rational arrangements for the production, control and storage of vegetables, enabling the people of Tientsin to enjoy fresh vegetables at any time. In the past, supply of vegetables in Peking was better than in Tientsin. Therefore the people of Tientsin always took advantage of a visit to Peking to buy vegetables. Now the situation has been reversed, and the citizens of Peking have to go to Tientsin to buy vegetables.

6. Communications

Catching public transport for going to and returning from work was another headache for the people of Tientsin. Due to the crowds at every stop, transport services were never punctual. Inside the vehicles, quarrels were frequent and riding transport had become a burden of the citizens. Everyone suffered unhappily. After his appointment, Lin Hu-chia relentlessly grasped the safety, punctuality and quality of service of public transport. At the same time he also stipulated clear-cut bonuses. For every safe and punctual round trip, the driver and the conductor earn an extra 10 cents. Calculating at 50 cents per day per person, they can earn an extra of 13 yuan per month. In China this is not a small figure. It is equal to a two-grade promotion and is enough money for one person to buy his food. The passengers are satisfied with "safety, punctuality and good services," and the drivers and conductors are also satisfied. A new atmosphere prevails in communications.

7. Service attitude

In recent years, the service attitude in the various trades and professions in Tientsin was different from before. Before 1960, whenever one entered a restaurant, barber shop or department store, the staff would immediately attend to you with smiling faces. Like the most famous Tientsin "koubuli" steamed pie shop behind the Chuanyeh Square, there were even people outside waiting, saying "welcome" (a courtesy to the customer), and "please be seated inside." However, in recent years a different face was seen. The shouts of "line up, enter one by one and do not occupy the seats" were deafening, and quarrels were common. After his appointment, besides paying serious attention to ideological education for the service personnel, Lin Hu-chia also instituted the bonus system. All those whose service attitudes are good and who satisfy the customers receive about 6 yuan per month as "service reward." Now the shouts can no longer be heard and there is no quarreling. The service personnel are most afraid of a customer's adverse opinions, and they all wear a smile again.

8. The "magic weapon" of Lin Hu-chia

How could Lin Hu-chia in only a short period of 4 months solve the problems which the people of Tientsin could not solve in so many years? What kind of "magic weapon" did he rely on to win the praises of the citizens? The writer feels that there are mainly two points:

1. He himself set an example. After his appointment to Tientsin, Lin Hu-chia personally investigated the sufferings of the people, considered what the people wanted and felt the urgency of what they felt. He practiced a thrifty style of administration, prepared his own simple lunch and never ate the banquets which various units had prepared for him. When the No 1 person was acting in this way, would the thousands upon thousands of cadres in Tientsin Municipality dare not act this way! With the cadres all concerned about the people's sufferings, everything could be done well.

2. He followed economic laws to do his work. When the "gang of four" was in power, no one dared to mention material interests. If you as much as mentioned "material incentive," you would be labeled with "counterrevolutionary economism." This kind of method was beautified by the term "revolutionary." These "revolutionaries" were not concerned about the people's material interests, but they sought the highest class of standard for their own material enjoyment. In the high class villa where Chiang Ching resided, she demanded that the temperature be maintained at a constant 22 degrees centigrade all year round. The soup that she ate at every meal had to be cooked from exactly 8 taels of live carp. She never thought of how many people were living in the shabby earthquake camps in the severe cold season; nor was she concerned by the fact that the people in Tientsin had not tasted a live carp for 10 years. Hsieh Hsueh-kung, who followed the example of his boss, had sweet water to drink all round the year and he did not have to bother about what kind of water the people of Tientsin were drinking.

Was it the people's aim to labor arduously all year round just to raise this group of parasites, enabling them to gain the title "revolutionary?" The people long hated this kind of fake revolution and pressing demanded genuine revolution, which continuously improves and enhances the material living of the individual. Lin Hu-chia only conformed to the desire of the people and, on the other hand, the people supported him. Production and daily life in Tientsin Municipality have also been enhanced. This is called following economic laws to do work and relying on concern for the material interests of the individual to build socialism.

9. View China from Tientsin

Since ancient times, China has been called an "extensive place with rich resources," but the people's daily life has always been very hard. During the period of the first 5-year plan after liberation, both production and daily life improved considerably. If this had continued, the national economy would be three times greater than at present. Unfortunately after 1958, due to failure to work in accordance with economic laws, the leap forward was not only a failure but also deflated our energy. During the period of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao, and the "gang of four" engaged in perverted actions and frantically carried out "mysterious" activities as if they could solve all the problems simply by memorizing the precious "red book!" At the end, the mystery was destroyed and the extensive country with rich resources remains "poor and blank." China has lost 20 years of construction time and the people have sacrificed 20 years of material interests which they deserved to have. Is this lesson not deep enough?

"Another village appears among the dense willow trees and bright flowers." At present the whole of China is working hard to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. The rapid improvement in daily life in Tientsin shows clearly: So long as we get rid of those overlords who eat all day without doing any work, liberate our minds, and resolutely do our work in accordance with economic laws, the potentials of material and spirit are boundless.

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